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SUGAR-BEET SEED SUPPLY.

Recent Importations Large—Domestic Production Stable—Visible Supply for Two Years' Requirements.

The economic importance of sugar-beet seed may be measured by the fact that 70 to 85 per cent of the total quantity of raw sugar produced annually in the United States is manufactured from sugar beets. Considerable interest is manifested, therefore, in the maintenance of an adeqnate supply of seed for the commercial production of sugar beets, of which it is estimated that 890,000 acres were planted in 1919 and an average of 660,000 acres for the past 10 years, and it is the policy of beet-sugar manufacturers and commercial sugar-beet growers always to have on hand or under their control sufficient seed for one or more years planting requirements.

During the nine-year period ending June 30, 1918, the average annual imports were 12,500,000 pounds. This quantity supplemented by an annual domestic production during the latter part of this period equal to approximately 40 per cent of the annual seeding requirement, which is estimated to be 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 ponnds, resulted in a gradual accumulation of a surplus as shown by the following figures compiled from seed survey reports of actual stock on hand for the dates given:

Sugar-beet seed—stock on hand.

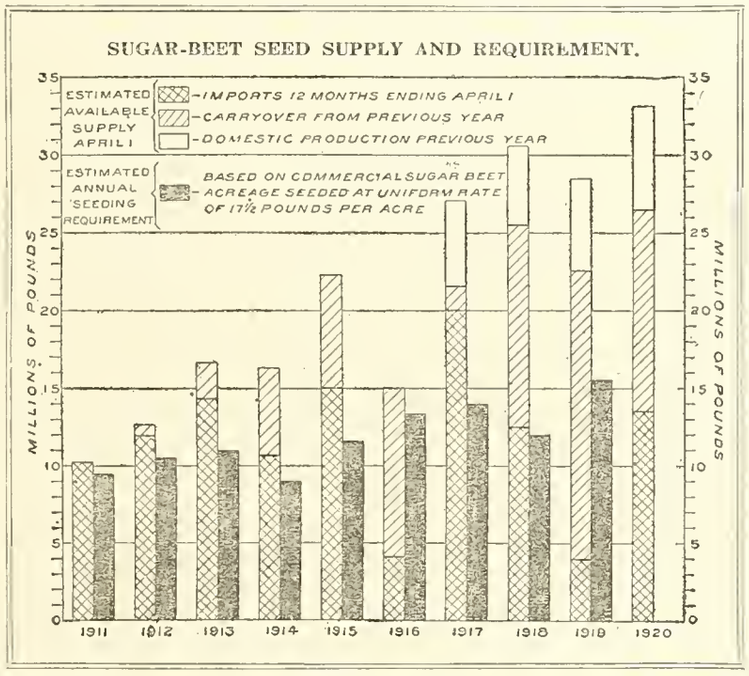
	Pounds.
June 30, 1916	6,530,000
1917	15,300,000
1918	22,230,000

The 1918 domestic production of 5,900,000 pounds plns the quantity on hand June 30, 1918, gave a total of 28,100,000 pounds available for sowing in 1919 and 1920. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1919, however, were only 986,676 pounds. As a result, after the 1919 seeding requirement had been supplied, this surplus stock was reduced to only abont 13,600,000 pounds on June 30, 1919. Becanse of this impending reduction and because of the uncertainty of obtaining seed from Europe considerable anxiety was felt during the latter days of the war period concerning a future supply.

Import Situation.

Imported seed began coming in, however, during the month of September, 1919, with the first ship to arrive from German ports after the war, totaling 1,795,909 pounds in September, 3,158,991 pounds in October, 1,836,204 pounds in November, and correspondingly large quantities for the following three months, making a total of 13,287,820 pounds for the eight months ending February 29, 1920, which is about 700,000 pounds more than the normal average annual imports.

The accompanying table (page 264), which has been compiled from figures published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, gives the imports of sugar-beet seed by months and totals for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, to 1919, inclusive, and for the eight months ending February 29, 1920.



Present Supply.

The apparent carryover on June 30, 1919, was 13,600,000 ponnds and production in 1919 was 6,700,000 pounds. Adding the imports from July 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, inclusive, of 13,287,820 pounds, gives an apparent total of 33,500,000 pounds on hand April 1, 1920, to which should be added any imports which were received during March. Deducting from this total apparent carry over the estimated quantity required for planting the 1920 commercial sugar-beet crop, 16,000,000 pounds, should leave on hand approximately 17,500,000 pounds to apply on seeding requirements for 1921 and 1922.

All figures given in this article are based on the best data available and are thought

(Continued on page 264.)

MARKETING BERMUDA ONIONS

Season Later Each Year—Comparative Shipments, Prices, and Net Returns.

A striking characteristic of the Bermuda season during the past four years has been the progressive lateness of the seasons. From 1916 to 1919 the first carlot shipments reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets were as follows: March 1, 1916, March 17, 1917, April 1, 1918, and April 8, 1919. In 1920 only two cars were reported before April 7. The first peak shipment in 1916 occurred the week ending April 1; in 1917 the highest point of shipments was reached in the weeks ending April 22 and 29, and in 1918 and 1919 in the week ending April 29. Whether the later opening of the season each successive year has been due merely to chance or whether it indicates the influence of permanent factors is not yet known.

The season closed by June 24 in 1916 and 1919, by August 8 in 1918, while in 1917 shipments continued to drag along in small quantities until September 28 in 1917. However, in all cases, the bulk of the movement occurred during the months of April, May, and June.

By far the heaviest shipment of the four years occurred in 1917 with total carlot shipments of 5,892 cars as compared with 2,835 cars during 1919, in which year occurred the smallest production of the four years.

Rains have occurred early in May during all four years. This has resulted in a sudden decline in shipments at that time in every case and the division of heavy shipments into two parts.

The heaviest Bermuda shipment from California generally occurs late in May at about the same time as the second heavy movement from Texas. These shipments were largest in 1917, the same year as the heaviest Texas shipments. California has shipped from 250 to 500 cars annually.

The amount of old stock remaining on hand in storage in consuming areas of the North has been a very important factor in modifying opening prices for Texas stock. Shipments of old stock during the Bermuda movement were heaviest in 1918 and lightest in 1917.

Other new stock is a very minor factor until most of the Texas crop has been moved to market, although a few cars move from

(Continued on page 263.)

LIVE STOCK

PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Strike Conditions Improve.

The week ending April 17 was marked by gradual improvement in the railroad strike situation and increasing receipts of live stock at Chicago. At the close, receipts were almost normal. Several railroads accepted shipments for eastern points and outgoing shipments of packing house products were reported to have been brought up to within 25 per cent of normal. At some other markets, however, railway switching conditions showed little improvement until toward the week-end when the strike-grip weakened generally.

The week's ten market totals were about 100,000 cattle, 192,800 hogs and 98,500 sheep compared with 146,000 cattle, 401,300 hogs and 135,600 sheep the preceding week, and 149,384 cattle, 576,330 hogs and 174,674 sheep the corresponding week last year. Receipts at Chicago for the week totaled 38,847 cattle, 45,736 hogs, and 41,181 sheep as against 12,116 cattle, 22,726 hogs and 10,077 sheep the previous week.

With local conditions at the various market centers the dominating influence, the trade was naturally erratic and price fluctuations very irregular. At Chicago, trade in stocker and feeder stuff on country account was entirely suspended during the entire week and not enough business could be transacted in this department at the other markets covered by this review to afford a basis for price comparisons.

Cattle.—During the past week trade was more nearly normal at Chicago than at any time since the strike began, but at Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis only a limited amount of trade was consummated in most classes. All classes of beef steers and she-stock at Chicago closed unevenly lower than the week's high spot, but receipts were so meager elsewhere that prices were well sustained. Compared with a week previous, beef steers closed generally steady to 50 cents higher at Chicago, with top at the high spot standing the highest since February at $16. Advances elsewhere measured 50 cents to $1.50, except at East St. Louis where yearlings gained $2 to $3. Irregular advances were noted on fat cows and heifers at most markets, although at Chicago, where business was of fair volume, prices finished steady to 25 cents lower.

Considering the four markets canners were steady to 50 cents higher. Bulls were strong to 50 cents higher, with bolognas displaying most strength generally. While Omaha reported veal calves $1 lower, Chicago prices increased $1.50 to $2 and St. Louis had a spasmodic trade at the high time of which prices showed around $6 advance; a few fancy vealers to small concerns scored $21 to $22 against $16.50 for best at Chicago, where offerings were comparatively liberal.

Hogs.—Receipts gradually increased after Tuesday at Chicago, and betterment of general strike conditions permitted eastern order buyers to operate moderately toward the week end, which proved a price-strengthening influence. Trend of prices was upward, with the high point of the week at the close. Bulk sold Saturday $1 to $1.25 higher and the top $1.05 higher than the previous Saturday. The three largest "River" markets showed irregular advances of $1 to $2 for the week, and in spots even more—at Omaha and East St. Louis—while Kansas City was on a very low relative basis on Tuesday, with a top of only $13.50 and

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 20.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Apr. 20.	Apr 13.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 20.
Hogs.					
Top	$16.50	$15.60	$16.40	$15.30	$15.15
Bulk of sales	$14.85–16.25	$14.75–15.50	$15.00–16.00	$14.50–15.15	$14.00–14.90
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.50–15.65	14.50–15.35	14.50–16.00	14.25–14.85	14.00–14.75
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	15.30–16.50	14.90–15.60	15.00–16.10	14.75–15.30	14.75–15.15
Light (150–200 pounds) common-choice	15.90–16.50	15.15–15.60	15.20–16.40	14.90–15.25	14.75–15.15
Lightlights(130–150 pounds),common-choice	15.40–16.25	14.50–15.35	15.00–16.00	.....	14.50–14.75
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.00–14.00	12.75–13.75	11.50–12.00	12.50–13.00	13.25$14.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	12.50–13.25	12.50–13.00	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.25	13.00–13.25
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	14.00–15.75	13.00–14.75	12.00–14.00	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	10.00–13.00	12.50–15.50	13.00–14.50
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	13.15–15.00	14.25–15.25	.....	12.75–14.00	13.25–14.25
Good	12.10–13.15	13.25–14.25	13.00–14.00	11.75–12.75	12.25–13.25
Medium	11.00–12.10	12.00–13.25	11.50–12.75	11.15–11.75	11.25–12.25
Common	10.00–11.00	10.50–12.00	10.25–11.25	9.10–11.15	10.00–11.50
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	13.15–15.15	14.25–15.50	.....	12.60–13.90	13.25–14.00
Good	12.00–13.15	13.25–14.25	13.00–14.25	11.80–12.60	12.50–13.25
Medium	11.00–12.00	11.90–13.25	11.50–12.75	10.60–11.80	11.00–12.50
Common	9.75–11.00	10.25–11.90	10.25–11.25	8.90–10.60	9.75–11.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.15–13.75	7.85–14.25	9.00–15.75	7.25–12.75	7.50–12.75
Cows, common-choice	7.10–12.00	7.65–12.50	7.50–11.50	7.00–11.75	7.00–12.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.00–11.00	6.50–10.75	7.00–11.00	6.50–10.00	6.00–10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.25– 7.10	4.50– 7.65	4.50– 7.25	5.00– 7.00	4.50– 7.00
Canner steers	6.00– 8.25	6.00– 8.00	.....	5.75– 7.00	6.50– 7.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	14.00–16.00	12.50–14.00	15.00–17.50	13.50–15.50	13.50–15.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.50–12.00	6.50–11.00	8.00–14.50	6.25–11.00	6.50–11.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.40–11.85	9.40–11.85	.....	9.25–12.25	9.00–11.80
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.25–11.65	9.25–11.65	.....	8.90–12.00	8.75–11.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	9.00–11.50	9.00–11.50	.....	8.50–11.90	8.50–11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.65–11.25	7.65–11.25	.....	6.50–11.25	7.00–11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50– 9.25	7.50– 9.25	.....	6.00–10.25	5.75– 9.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.50–11.25	9.50–11.25	.....	8.50–11.60	9.00–10.50
Common and medium	8.00– 9.50	8.00– 9.50	.....	6.00– 8.25	6.50– 9.00
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	17.50–19.00	18.00–20.75	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.50	17.00–18.00
85 pounds up, medium-prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00–17.90
Culls and common	12.50–17.00	14.75–17.75	15.50–17.00	14.50–17.75	13.00–16.25
Spring lambs, medium, good and choice	.....	.....	19.00–21.00	.....	.....
Feeder lambs	13.00–15.00	15.50–17.50	.....	.....	14.00–16.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	14.00–16.75	15.50–18.50	15.50–16.50	15.50–18.00	14.00–15.50
Wethers, medium-prime	13.00–14.50	14.00–16.00	.....	13.00–15.75	11.75–13.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	10.50–13.50	11.00–15.00	12.50–13.50	12.25–15.00	11.00–12.75
Culls and common	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.75	.....	5.50–12.00	5.00–10.50
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 20.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 20.	Apr. 13.	Mar. 23.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 13.	Mar. 23.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$21.00–22.50	$20.00–21.50	$19.00–21.00	$23.00–24.00	$22.00–25.00	$20.00–21.00
Medium	19.00–20.50	18.50–19.50	17.50–18.50	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–19.00
Common	17.00–19.00	16.50–18.00	15.50–17.50	20.00–21.00	.....	17.00–18.00
Cows—						
Good	17.50–18.50	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.50	19.00–21.00	19.00–22.00	17.00–19.00
Medium	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	.....	16.00–17.00
Common	15.00–16.50	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	.....	.....	15.00–16.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50–14.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	14.00–18.00	.....	13.00–13.50
Common	11.50–12.25	11.50–12.25	10.00–11.50	.....	.....	11.50–12.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	33.00–34.00	33.00–35.00	29.00–31.50	40.00–42.00	40.00–42.00	31.00–33.00
Good	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	27.00–29.00	38.00–40.00	38.00–40.00	28.00–30.00
Medium	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	26.00–27.00	.....	.....	25.00–26.00
Common	26.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	23.00–26.00	.....	.....	24.00–25.00
Mutton—						
Good	.....	27.00–29.00	23.00–24.50	28.00–32.00	30.00–32.00	20.00–23.00
Medium	.....	25.00–27.00	21.00–22.50	26.00–28.00	28.00–30.00	18.00–20.00
Common	.....	21.00–25.00	17.00–21.00	.....	22.00–26.00	15.00–16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	28.00–29.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	23.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	26.00–27.50	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00	28.00–30.00
Medium	21.00–23.00	20.00–23.00	23.50–25.50	28.00–30.00	30.00–31.00	24.00–27.00
Common	16.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–23.00	24.00–28.00	.....	20.00–22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	35.00–36.00	36.00–38.00	29.00–31.00	37.00–38.00	35.00–37.00	30.00–31.00
10–12 lbs. average	32.00–35.00	34.00–36.00	28.00–30.00	32.00–34.00	31.00–33.00	28.00–29.00
12–14 lbs. average	30.00–32.00	32.00–34.00	25.00–28.00	29.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	27.00–28.00
14 lbs., over	29.00–30.00	30.00–32.00	23.50–25.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	24.00–25.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–22.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	18.00–19.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	19.00–20.00
8 lbs., over	18.00–19.00	19.00–21.00	16.00–17.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	34.00–35.00	33.00–34.00	28.00–29.00
Boston style	27.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	24.00–25.00	30.00–32.00	29.00–30.00	24.00–26.00

the bulk at $12.50 to $13. The high price of the week was $17.50, which was reached at East St. Louis on Saturday.

Sheep.—Chicago had about one-half of the week's total supply at 10 markets. Trading was active. Lambs advanced 75 cents to $1, and sheep closed 25 to 50 cents higher than a week previous. Prime Colorado wooled lambs sold up to $21.50 at the close, which was within 15 cents of the year's top figure. Fed western lambs brought as high as $21 to $21.25. Shorn lambs cashed mostly from $17.50 to $18.50. Prime 84-pound Colorado wooled yearling wethers sold up to $19.50. Most yearling wethers were medium to good Navajos and sold from $17.75 to $18.50. The bulk of the aged sheep supply consisted of medium wooled Idaho ewes that sold from $13 to $13.50. A few choice, top, prime kinds reached $15.25. Trading at "River" points was very light and erratic. Omaha closed $1 to $1.50 higher on lambs and 50 cents up on sheep. The lamb top for the week there was $20.65. Kansas City closed strong with choice, fat, wooled lambs selling up to $20.50. Not enough sheep or lambs reached East St. Louis to make a market quotable at that point.

Opening—April 19.—The arrival at 10 markets on the opening market day this week of a combined supply of approximately 58,800 cattle, 87,600 hogs, and 42,000 sheep, as against 10,800 cattle, 29,500 hogs, and 19,600 sheep at the same 10 points the preceding Monday indicated marked improvement in the transportation situation as regards the movement of live stock to primary markets. However, conditions were still far from normal. Only two eastern lines were accepting shipments of live stock from Chicago; a shortage of equipment combined with labor troubles in handicapping the trade there on shipping account, and this outlet was more or less restricted and uncertain elsewhere. Beef steers sold 25 cents to 50 cents lower at most points than the close of the week previous, with extreme instances of a $2 decline at Chicago from the high time of last week. Butcher cattle at Omaha and Kansas City sold close to steady with the close of the week previous, but showed a fresh decline of mostly 25 cents at Chicago. A $15 top on steers was made at Chicago, the bulk selling there at $12 to $14. Hogs sold unevenly higher, except at East St. Louis, where light weights took a 50 cent decline, which put that market more nearly in line with other points on such offerings. The top at Omaha was $15.25, compared with a $15.50 top at Kansas City, $16.75 at Chicago, and $17 at East St. Louis. Sheep and lambs sold steady to 25 cents higher at Chicago, and mostly steady elsewhere. Prime Colorado-fed wooled lambs reached $21.75 and shorn lambs $18.75 at Chicago—new high points there for the year to date. Detailed quotations as released from Chicago, Omaha, and E. St. Louis were put on a shorn-stock basis.

CORRECTION.

In "Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for March," published in the issue of April 17, page 254, because of an error in transmission of the report the receipts and local slaughter of cattle and calves at Jersey City in March, 1920, were given as 230,982 instead of 79,602. The totals and percentages for 1920 for all markets should read as follows:

	Receipts, 1920.	Local slaughter, 1920.
Total for March	1,670,360	1,057,305
Increase or decrease	148,543	140,397
Per cent	9.8	15.3
Total for 3 months, Jan.-Mar.	5,044,450	3,035,728
Increase or decrease	−65,329	−100,583
Per cent	−1.3	−3.2

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 17.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	46,596	8,679	37,917	45,736	6,420	39,316	41,184	5,180	36,001
East St. Louis	1,279	829	3,101	6,676	2,200	25,678	344	.....	877
Indianapolis [1]	3,703	1,709	2,134	11,601	3,926	7,186	57	.....	57
Kansas City	6,550	7,513	7,072	4,400	1,998	3,899	17,601	3,918	12,694
Oklahoma City	2,386	2,348	1,952	2,510	60	1,897	31	.....	25
Omaha	22,021	13,400	18,804	42,403	19,217	26,876	19,963	956	20,505
St. Joseph [1]	9,548	3,025	7,113	16,466	5,486	14,762	21,442	.....	20,519
St. Paul	19,713	9,470	14,123	31,717	7,013	24,397	2,764	676	2,090
Sioux City [1]	5,955	5,074	3,918	22,785	6,347	16,865	3,309	480	2,748
Wichita	3,558	2,616	3,686	6,567	96	1,943	17	.....	10
Total	**121,309**	**54,663**	**99,820**	**189,861**	**52,763**	**162,819**	**106,709**	**11,210**	**95,526**
Previous week	188,605	60,169	103,288	448,943	135,149	275,141	125,475	25,515	73,390

[1] Week ending Friday, April 16.

EASTERN FRESH MEAT MARKETS SHARPLY HIGHER.

Liberal Offerings of Frozen Meat.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The unsettled conditions resulting from strikes which necessitated railroad embargoes on shipments of live stock and meats caused wide fluctuations in prices and sharp and erratic advances on meats at eastern consuming centers during the week ending April 17. A gradual improvement in the striko situation at Chicago was evident, with the movement of both live stock and meats more nearly normal at the end of the week.

Beef.—Beef prices at Chicago showed only slight changes during the week, with the supply and demand about equal. Monday's opening prices on steers and cows at the eastern markets ranged from $2 to $4.50 higher than the previous Friday's close, Philadelphia prices showing the greatest advance. Although the tendency after Monday was upward, price changes were slight at New York and Philadelphia while daily advances occurred at Boston with the week's closing prices ranging $4.50 to $5 higher than those of the previous week. The bulk of the offerings after midweek was frozen stock with only limited quantities of freshly slaughtered meats on sale. Under limited receipt bulls advanced sharply, closing prices showing an advance of $2 to $4 for the week. Kosher beef trade was similarly affected and prices were unevenly $2 to $5 higher than one week ago.

Veal.—Erratic trading and sharply advancing prices characterized the dressed veal trade at eastern markets. With Monday's opening prices showing advances ranging from $3 to $6 over the previous week, additional advances were made during the week at most of the eastern markets. Liberal receipts at Chicago resulted in a declining market and prices unevenly $2 to $4 lower than one week ago.

Pork.—Fresh pork cuts were offered in limited quantities at the eastern markets. Monday's opening prices were unevenly $2 to $8 higher than the close of the previous week, and there was a continual upward tendency with Friday's prices showing a total advance for the week ranging from $5 to $9. Conditions at Chicago were very dissimilar and Monday's advance was followed after midweek by daily declines with prices at the close around $2 lower.

Lambs.—Western dressed lambs were scarce at eastern distributing points, while frozen stock, mostly from New Zealand and Canada, was offered in liberal quantities. Prices were advanced sharply at the beginning of the week and continued firm to slightly higher throughout. Chicago market declined $1 during the week on choice lambs, due principally to increased supplies.

Mutton.—Under limited receipts all markets showed substantial gains during the week. Chicago's closing prices were $5 higher than the previous week, with an average advance at eastern markets of approximately $3.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Apr. 16.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	110	.....	.....
East St. Louis	1,030	424	.....
Fort Worth	2,472	455	122
Indianapolis	494	37	50
Kansas City	2,903	1,341	383
Oklahoma City	2,348	60	.....
Omaha	3,566	71	717
St. Joseph	1,825	411	.....
St. Paul	8,721	5,278	648
Sioux City	3,458	632	.....
Wichita	2,736	96	.....
Total	**29,763**	**8,805**	**1,920**
Previous week	42,769	12,412	12,477
States destination:			
Colorado	3	.....	.....
Illinois	1,853	720	228
Indiana	597	37	50
Iowa	4,555	765	.....
Kansas	4,012	96	.....
Louisiana	27	.....	.....
Michigan	34	406	.....
Minnesota	3,259	2,098	168
Mississippi	582	.....	.....
Missouri	2,625	1,752	155
Montana	35	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,737	.....	196
New Mexico	10	.....	.....
New York	170	.....	.....
North Dakota	579	1,016	.....
Ohio	24	265	.....
Oklahoma	3,696	60	.....
South Dakota	584	122	.....
Texas	1,491	260	122
Wisconsin	1,860	983	701
Wyoming	30	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	195	.....
Total	29,763	8,805	1,920

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Apr. 17

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	239	$14.72	196	$15.91	244	$13.10	235	$14.07
Tues	241	15.10	231	14.21	219	12.69	260	14.11
Wed	254	15.25	221	13.18	250	13.97	218	14.10
Thurs	249	15.18	227	15.34	218	14.76	249	14.13
Fri	245	15.27	212	15.48	247	14.53	250	14.30
Sat	259	15.34	194	16.09	233	14.63	251	14.62
Average:								
This wk	**248**	**15.19**	**218**	**14.46**	**241**	**14.08**	**250**	**14.24**
Last wk	236	15.30	196	15.95	216	14.83	250	13.73
4 weeks ago	215	15.04	206	15.47	232	14.73	251	14.11

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET SETS NEW PRICE RECORD.

The demoralization of freight by the strike during the week ending April 17 caused an acute shortage of domestic supplies in the eastern markets, and forced prices in New York and Philadelphia a full cent above the high record for the past winter. Chicago, on the other hand, received many shipments normally consigned to New York, and, as a consequence, early in the week when conditions were the worst, butter sold in Chicago 15 cents under New York prices. Because of storage stocks, increased near-by production, and the receipt of diverted shipments over the Canadian Pacific, Boston proved to be in a more independent position and did not feel a serious pinch until late in the week.

The Danish butter, instead of weakening the market as forcasted by a part of the trade, prevented a serious butter famine in New York and Philadelphia and served to hold prices in the eastern markets somewhat in check. The shortage was sufficiently acute, however, to stimulate the withdrawal of large quantities of storage stocks, and to cause a price advance on Danish butter in the New York market from 64¼ to over 69 cents.

As the strike situation improved toward the end of the week, and as the curtailment in consumption, because of high prices, became more pronounced, the eastern markets retracted from the firm feeling of the early part of the week. The price decline at the close was based more or less on sentiment, because many dealers endeavored to move all receipts without delay in an effort to prevent loss because of declining prices later. While prices will undoubedly decline as delayed shipments arrive, no sudden reaction is anticipated. Both Danish butter and storage stocks are moving rapidly and it is probable that the remaining supplies will soon be depleted. Production, on the other hand, is reported to be lighter than during the corresponding period last year. Inasmuch as transportation facilities can improve but slowly as the congestion is relieved, probably the delayed shipments will not arrive at once and some time will elapse before prices can return to normal.

CHEESE MARKET UNCERTAIN.

The railroad strike and the reduced production in some localities because of high butter prices materially reduced receipts in the markets during the week ending April 17. As might be expected, the Chicago market weakened somewhat during the week when shipments destined for other congested markets were offered for sale there. At the other markets there was very little change in conditions, except at New York, where demand for fresh cheese improved sufficiently to practically clear the market of the current make at prices around 27 to 27½ cents for the top grades. At Philadelphia, because of the scarcity of Longhorns and Daisies, dealers were able to get up to 32 cents for the best grades, and the demand for Flats was only met by splitting Twins and Cheddars. Undergrade Flats sold quite freely at 28 to 30 cents, according to quality. Boston reported light local production of whole-milk cheese and heavier production of skims, which sold from 15 to 18 cents and up to 20 cents for held stocks.

Export demand continued active, especially on undergrade whole-milk and skims. While considerable inquiry developed for Canadian Cheddars, the prices offered generally were too low to effect sales. The shortage in receipts enabled somewhat larger storage withdrawals than during the previous week.

Inasmuch as cheese prices were barely maintained during the week, in the face of light receipts and at a time when butter prices were advancing, it appears that, as soon as lower butter prices make cheese making more attractive, and transportation facilities improve, cheese prices will undoubtedly drop to lower levels.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 17, 1920.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	75	60	74½	71	55½
Tuesday	75	62½	74½	72	55½
Wednesday	75	62	75	72	55½
Thursday	75	64	75	72	56
Friday	72	63½	74	71	55½
Saturday	72	64½	73	71	55½
Average for week	**74.00**	**62.75**	**74.33**	**71.50**	**55.60**
Previous week	69.25	65.70	69.58	68.00	57.00
Corresponding week last year	64.50	62.00	64.75	64.40	51.83

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,055,893	722,104	514,353
Withdrawn from storage	609,434	1,257,459	1,507,344
Decrease during week	−1,446,459	−535,355	−992,991
Total holdings	7,752,025	9,198,484	6,237,024

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 17, 1920	2,878,761
Previous week	5,688,921
Corresponding week last year	9,337,125

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30	28 –30	30–31	26¾	29½
Tuesday	29–30	28 –30	30–31	25	29½
Wednesday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	23½	29¼
Thursday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	23¼	29¼
Friday	29–30	28½–29½	30–31	26	29½
Saturday	29–30	28½–29½	30–31	24½	29¼
Average for week	**29.50**	**28.91**	**30.50**	**25.00**	**29.29**
Previous week	29.50	29.50	30.50	27.50	29.58
Corresponding week last year	30.70	29.66	33.41	28.03	29.08

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	137,765	286,688	355,705
Withdrawn from storage	882,985	827,055	455,156
Decrease during week	−745,220	−540,367	−99,451
Total holdings	8,967,252	9,712,472	2,199,719

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 17, 1920	1,043,057
Previous week	1,932,562
Corresponding week last year	3,158,364

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS. (DOZEN).

	Week ending Apr. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	4,229,940	2,619,540	11,086,689
Withdrawn from storage	397,110	91,380	374,160
Increase during week	+3,832,830	+2,528,160	+10,712,520
Total holdings	8,303,400	4,470,570	30,716,550

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Apr. 17, 1920	7,442,130
Previous week	13,139,610
Corresponding week last year	19,352,310

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	4,720,797	970,634	1,895,834
Withdrawn from storage	373,723	3,477,022	5,489,131
Decrease during week	−4,347,074	−2,505,388	−3,593,297
Total holdings	37,228,471	41,575,545	48,131,691

RECIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 17, 1920	383,151
Previous week	1,199,046
Corresponding week last year	2,289,309

AUSTRALIAN ONIONS ARRIVE.

The first shipment of the 1920 crop of onions arrived at San Francisco April 5 from Australia. These onions are of the Australian Brown variety and considered superior in quality and condition to those grown in California, now being held in storage. There were in this shipment 2,000 sacks, weighing approximately 110 pounds, and 2,169 crates. These onions have been reported practically all sold f. o. b. San Francisco at $6.50 to $6.75 per hundred. The duty on onions from Australia is 35 cents per 100 pounds.

PROSPECTS FOR EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

The following cablegram was received by the Department of Commerce from the American Commercial Attaché at London, under date of April 16:

"Department of Overseas Trade reports 'Egyptian onion season is not in full swing until about third week in April. Large quantities have not reached the United Kingdom as yet. It is understood that some shipments made to New York direct from Alexandria are bringing $10 a hundredweight (112 pounds). The trade thinks the market in New York will soon go down, and as the price in the United Kingdom is 25 to 28 shillings ($4.94 to $5.54) [1] per hundredweight of 112 pounds, no great quantity will go to New York. It is estimated that probable American shipments this season will be two cargoes of about 20,000 bags each, but they will go direct from Alexandria.[2] Total British imports of onions are now only 75 per cent and reexports only 43 per cent of prewar normal."

Embargo on Grains Removed by Great Britain.—The American Consul General at London cabled on April 15 that the following foodstuffs may now be exported from Great Britain: Barley, corn, oats, rye, durra, with their relative flours and meals; brewers' and distillers' grains; malt, dust, culm sprouts, and combings; rice, meal or bread.

[1] Conversion at $3.955, rate of exchange on April 19.

MILK MARKET REPORT.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5 Per Cent Butter Fat).

April prices.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	Range of prices per 100 pounds.	Average price.
New England	275	$2.89–$4.75	$4.00
Middle Atlantic	1,238	2.42– 4.04	2.90
East North Central	584	2.40– 3.83	3.11
West North Central	329	2.52– 3.96	3.33
South Atlantic	144	3.50– 6.11	4.59
East South Central	122	2.91– 4.03	3.52
West South Central	98	3.14– 5.12	4.31
Mountain	126	2.71– 4.40	3.25
Pacific	223	2.05– 4.20	3.34
United States	3,139	2.05– 6.11	3.26

Comparison of March and April prices for same markets.

Sections.[2]	Number local markets.	1920 average for March.	1920 average for April.	1919 average for April.
New England	264	$4.07	$4.03	$3.55
Middle Atlantic	1,238	3.56	2.90	2.94
East North Central	569	3.20	3.10	2.76
West North Central	325	3.44	3.33	2.91
South Atlantic	140	4.57	4.48	4.03
East South Central	120	3.80	3.52	3.44
West South Central	80	4.44	4.38	3.59
Mountain	110	3.08	3.01	2.80
Pacific	223	3.47	3.34	3.41
United States	3,069	3.58	3.25	3.00

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J., and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk for April.

Cities.	Common milk, per quart.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–20 per cent B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	19	22–25	15–16	11
New York	15	18	25–26	20	11–12
Philadelphia	14	16	28	16–18	10–13
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Cleveland	15	20	32	20	15
Chicago	14	22	25	16	.....
Minneapolis	13	.....	20	15	12
St. Louis	15	18	22	.....	14
Washington	17–18	18	30	20	18
Jacksonville	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	19	21	.....	16	17
Memphis	18	.....	21	20	20
Portland	13	.....	21	17	13
San Francisco	16	.....	23	16	15
Average of above cities	16.0	19.0	24.6	17.2	13.9

CITY MILK PRICES FOR APRIL, 1920.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[2] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[2] At retail stores.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Alabama	Birmingham	7.52	12.5	15	20	20–25
Do	Mobile	.....	11.25–15	.....	18–25	18–25
Arizona	Phoenix	9.99	11.25	.....	.....	17
California	San Francisco	8.68	11.4–11.9	13–14	14–16	.....
Do	Los Angeles	8.66	13.75	15	16	16
Do	San Diego	9.56	12.5	14.45	17	17
Colorado	Colorado Springs	7.88–8.12	9.375–10	12	12.5–13	12.5–14
Do	Denver	6.58	8.75	12	13	12
Connecticut	Hartford [3]	7.16–10.7	12.5–13	15	17	17
Do	Bridgeport	7.14	11	13	15	15
Do	New Haven [3]	9.99–10.2	12.5–13	14–14.5	16	16
District of Columbia	Washington	9.99–11	13–15	14–16	17–18	16–17
Florida	Jacksonville	13	17	18	20	20
Do	Miami	.....	12.5–20	20	25	.....
Do	Tampa	.....	12–5–15	.....	20–25	.....
Georgia	Atlanta [3]	12.49–13.11	16.25	17.5	.....	.....
Do	Augusta	8.75	13.75	14	20	22
Do	Savannah	.....	20	20–22	25–30	.....
Idaho	Wallace	8.70	12.5	15	15	20
Illinois	Chicago	6.88–8.17	10.5–11	13–14	14	13–14
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.40	11	12	14	14
Do	Fort Wayne	7.31	11.25	13	15	15–16
Do	South Bend	6.24	10	12	14	14
Do	Evansville	7.19	12.25	14.5	16	16
Iowa	Des Moines	7.80	11.25	13	15	15
Do	Sioux City	8.81	12.5	14.5	16	16
Do	Davenport	.....	8.75	12	14	12–13
Kansas	Topeka	6.98	8.75–11.25	13	15	.....
Do	Kansas City	7.95	.....	13	15	.....
Kentucky	Louisville	7.93–7.95	10.75	14	16	16
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	11.24	13.75	16	18	.....
Do	New Orleans [3]	11	11.5	17	19	19
Do	Alexandria	9.99	15	.....	.....	.....
Maine	Portland	.....	12	13	15	.....
Maryland	Baltimore [3]	8.87	14–15	15–16	16	16
Do	Cumberland	10.16	13.5	16	17	17
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	9.73	13–13.25	15	17	16–17
Do	Springfield [3]	9.76	14	15	17	.....
Michigan	Detroit [3]	8.70	13	15	16	16
Do	Grand Rapids	7.22–7.48	10–10.5	12	14	14
Do	Kalamazoo	8.6	12	13	15	15
Minnesota	Minneapolis	6.88–7.19	10.5	11.5	13	13
Do	St. Paul	6.88–8.49	11	11–12	13	13
Missouri	Kansas City	9.05	11.25–12.5	14–15	16	16
Do	St. Louis	7.71–7.99	.....	.....	15	14
Montana	Butte	7.74	11.25	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Lincoln	7.13–7.89	12–12.5	13.5	15	14–15
Do	Omaha	6.45–7.5	9–10.625	12–14.5	16.6	.....
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	12	14	.....
New Jersey	Newark	6.88	10–10.5	11	15	.....
Do	Trenton [3]	8.47	10–12	12–14	14	16–17
Do	Camden	8.57	.....	.....	14	.....
New York	Buffalo	7.16	.....	12.5	14.5	15
Do	New York	7.80	9.25–10	15	15	15
Do	Rochester	6.68–8.42	10–11	11.5	13–15	.....
Do	Albany	6.53	12	14	14–15	16
North Carolina	Asheville	9.58	13.75	14	17	17–19
North Dakota	Fargo	7.50	10	12	15	15
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	7.52	12.5	15	18	17
Do	Tulsa	8.75	13.75	16	.....	20
Ohio	Cleveland	7.86–8.3	11.25	13.5	15	15
Do	Cincinnati	.....	13	.....	15	.....
Do	Toledo	7.74–7.81	11	13.5	15	.....
Do	Columbus	8.06	10.75	12	14	14
Do	Dayton	7.63–8.06	11.25	14	16	16
Oregon	Eugene	7.63	.....	.....	15	13
Do	Portland [3]	6.55	11.25	12	13	.....
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	8.49	9.5	14.5	15	.....
Do	Philadelphia [3]	5.57–8.81	11.5–12	13	14	14
Do	Harrisburg [3]	7.48	12	12	13	13
Rhode Island	Providence [3]	9.73	13.5	14.5	17	.....
Do	Newport [3]	9.48	13	13	15	15
South Carolina	Greenville	12.49–13.75	.....	.....	25	25
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.06	11.25	14	14	.....
Tennessee	Memphis	9	12.5	17	18	.....
Do	Nashville	.....	12.5	16	17	17
Do	Chattanooga	9.35	15.00	16	19	.....
Texas	Fort Worth	8.27	13.75	18	20	.....
Do	Galveston	8.75–9.99	15–17.5	.....	20	.....
Do	Dallas	8.27	15	18	21	.....
Do	San Antonio	7.86	11.25–12.5	17	18–19	19
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.50	8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	6.45	.....	.....	14	.....
Virginia	Richmond	11.0–11.13	14	16	16	16
Do	Roanoke	9.99	13	15	17	15
Washington	Seattle	5.59–6.77	8.325	9	12	.....
Do	Spokane [3]	8.06	14.375	13–13.5	14.5–15.5	15–16
West Virginia	Clarksburg	9.97	12.5	16	17	18
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	6.79	9.5	11	12	11–12
Do	Beloit	5.91	.....	12	13	12
Do	Green Bay	5.82	9.5	10.5	12	12
Do	La Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.5

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[3] In this market lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as surplus milk.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PRODUCE MARKETS IN APRIL.

(Monthly Review.)

Price Movement Irregular but Generally Higher—Shipments Checked.

The price trend is upward, although considerable irregularily appears. During the four weeks ending April 15 apples, cabbage, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes have kept rather closely to their levels of March 15, but celery, onions, and potatoes have advanced, the last two mentioned somewhat violently. Shipments in practically all lines have decreased, 6,629 cars moving during the second week in April compared with 8,416 cars during the corresponding period in March.

Car-lot Shipments, Four Weeks Ending April 17.

Commodity.	This season.	Last season.	Commodity.	This season.	Last season.
Apples:			Mixed and bunched vegetables	759	772
Barreled	864	786	Onions:		
Boxed	1,577	273	Old	363	451
Total	2,441	1,059	New	249	112
Cauliflower	71	102	Oranges	4,065	5,168
Cabbage:			Strawberries	361	449
Old	73	147	Sweet potatoes	718	421
New	3,244	1,334	Tomatoes	854	1,012
Celery:			White potatoes:		
Old	58	37	Old	8,975	12,855
New	735	352	New	7	138
Dry beans	283	539	Total	25,700	27,168
Grapefruit	1,190	596			
Lemons	484	748			
Lettuce	770	876			

Potatoes Reach High Levels.

The upward trend which started the middle of February carried prices of No. 1 sacked white potatoes to a range of $5.35 to $5.70 per 100 pounds in consuming markets by the middle of March. The advance continued during the past four weeks, reaching $7.50 to $8.35. Prices f. o. b. Minnesota shipping points were also about $2 higher, at $7 to $7.30. New York Round Whites No. 1 gained about $2.50 to $3, advancing by the middle of April to a range of $7.50 to $8.65 sacked per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountains in New York City were about $2.25 higher, bulk per 100 pounds, by April 15. The majority of these price changes took place about the middle of April, when supplies in the large cities were not sufficient to meet requirements. About one-half the present shipments are from Maine and the remainder chiefly from the Middle Northwest. Total shipments of the late northern crop were 115,107 cars, compared with 114,726 to the middle of April last year.

Apples Steady.

Demand has continued fairly active for barreled and boxed apples, with few price changes. The markets were strong during the latter part of March. At New York shipping points Baldwins A 2½ from cold storage sold at $8 to $8.25 per barrel f. o. b. The same stock in consuming markets ranged $8 to $9. 50. Ben Davis sold at $7.50 to $8.25 in middle-western markets. Northwestern boxed Winesaps, extra fancy, at Yakima and Wenatchee brought $3 to $3.25 f. o. b. Prices at consuming markets ranged $3.50 to $4.25. The markets remained fairly steady during the first two weeks in April, but price ranges of both barreled and boxed stock were about 25 cents lower than during the last two weeks of March. Cold-storage holdings on April 1 were 712,296 barrels, a decrease of 49 per cent from the 1,381,660 barrels in storage on March 1, but 46.4 per cent more than were held April 1 last year. Holdings of boxed apples on April 1 were 2,951,394 boxes, a decrease of 43.5 per cent from the 5,232,320 boxes held March 1, but 109.3 per cent more than were in storage April 1 last year.

Onions Make Sharp Advance.

Recent price gains have brought onions into about the same market position as potatoes. Supplies of both vegetables were too light to meet normal consumption, and the situation furnished a similar basis for higher prices. Eastern Yellow gained $2.25 to $2.50 in eastern markets, reaching $8 to $9. sacked, per 100 pounds. Middle-western Yellow varieties were $2 to $2.25 higher at $8 to $9. The new onion crop has started to move from Texas. Acreage is estimated at 12,240 and the crop is said to be one of the finest that Texas has produced. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing crates. The movement has also been retarded by recent railroad troubles. Yellow Bermudas Nos. 1 and 2 in standard crates sold at $3.50 to $4.25 f. o. b. shipping points. Consuming markets were at different levels, Philadelphia at $6.50 to $7, Chicago at $4.25 to $4.75, and Kansas City at $5.50 to $6. Shipments of Northern and Bermuda onions were 20,233 cars to date this season compared with 22,364 a year ago.

Sweet Potatoes in Liberal Supply.

Prices ranged $2.25 to $3 per bushel hamper the middle of April compared with $2.40 to $3 the middle of March and with $3.50 to $4 a year ago. The great volume of the crop this year has caused relative oversupply. Sweet potatoes have not fully shared the price advances in other lines and are among the few vegetables still selling below last season's values. Shipments are coming at fully double the volume of a year ago, chiefly from the northern shipping sections and from Tennessee. The Western and Southwestern States, as a group, show marked increases compared with last season. Shipments from all States to April 13 were 14,375 cars as against 10,434 to corresponding last year.

Cabbage Fairly Steady.

Danish seed cabbage practically disappeared from the markets the latter part of March, closing the season at a range of about $80 to $100, which was $10 below the level of March 15, to which it had recovered from the February drop. Early cabbage reached the consuming markets in liberal supply during the first week in April and prices started to decline slowly. Early Wakefields were about $1 lower in eastern cities at a range of $1.50 to $2. At Sanford, Fla., 1½ bushel hampers of Early Wakefields lost about 50 cents from the prices of the preceding month to a range of $1.25 to $2. Texas stock was firm in middle-western markets the last two weeks in March, advancing $10 to a range of $90 to $110, but by the middle of April the increasing supplies forced prices back to a general level of $80 to $100, with sales as low as $35 in a few middle-western markets. A year ago the jobbing sales range for Texas stock was $120 to $140. Shipments of new cabbage for the season to April 13 were 7,389 car compared with 3,296 to corresponding date last season. Florida and Texas already have nearly equaled the combined shipments from eight early cabbage States for the whole of last season.

Strawberry Season Opens.

Strawberries were in brisk demand at Louisiana shipping points, 24-pint venti-

MONTHLY RANGE OF JOBBING PRICES.

Comparative Prices of Leading Fruits and Vegetables in Principal Consuming Markets.

Commodity.	This season.				Last season.
	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1920.	Feb. 15, 1920.	Jan. 15, 1920.	Apr. 15, 1919.
POTATOES, No. 1 White, sacked, per 100 pounds	$7.50- $8.65	$5.35- $5.70	$4.15- $4.50	$4.50- $5.00	$1.75- $2.45
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware, bushel hampers	2.25- 3.00	2.40- 3.00	2.25- 2.75	1.75- 2.50	3.50- 4.00
APPLES:					
New York Baldwins A 2½, barrels	8.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.50	7.00- 8.50	7.00- 9.00	
Northwestern Winesaps, extra fancy boxes	3.50- 5.00	3.50- 4.00	2.75- [1] 3.50	2.75- [1] 3.25	
ONIONS, No. 1 yellow and red varieties, sacked, per 100 pounds	8.50- 10.00	5.50- 6.75	5.25- 6.00	5.50- 6.75	4.00- 5.00
CABBAGE:					
Danish and Holland seed, bulk per ton		90.00-110.00	65.00- 90.00	95.00-125.00	65.00-125.00
Texas Early Flat Dutch, bulk per ton	90.00-110.00	75.00-100.00			120.00-140.00

[1] Jonathans.

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1, white.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Week ending— Apr. 19, 1920.	Apr. 12, 1920.	One year ago.
New York	$8.50-$9.10	[1] $6.65-$7.20	[1] $2.25-$2.50
Baltimore	9.10	6.35	2.50- 2.55
Boston	6.50- 6.75	6.25- 6.50	2.60- 2.75
Chicago	[2] 7.60- 7.75	[2] 7.00- 7.25	[2] 2.15- 2.25
Kansas City	7.25- 7.50	7.75	1.90
St. Louis	8.00	9.00	1.90- 2.15
Minnesota [3]	7.35- 7.50	7.00	

SWEET POTATOES, Tennessees, Nancy Halls,
(Bushel hampers.)

New York	[4] $4.00-$4.50	[4] $2.25-$3.25	
Baltimore	[4] 2.25	[4] 2.50- 2.60	
Boston	[4] 3.00		
Chicago	2.75- 3.00	2.00- 2.15	
Kansas City	2.25	2.00	
St. Louis	2.50- 2.75	2.00	

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½.
(Barrels.)

New York		$9.00	
Baltimore	[5] $7.00-$7.50		
Chicago	[6] 7.50- 8.00	$8.00- 8.50	
Kansas City	[6] 7.50- 8.00	[5] 7.50- 8.00	
St. Louis		[5] 8.00	

APPLES, Northwestern Winesaps, extra fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York	$4.50-$5.00	$4.25-$4.50	
Boston	4.00	3.25- 3.50	
Chicago	3.50- 3.75	3.50- 3.75	
Kansas City	4.00- 4.50	3.75- 4.00	

ONIONS, No. 1, yellow and red.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York		$7.00	$5.00-$5.50
Baltimore	$8.50-$9.00	7.00	5.50- 6.00
Boston	7.00- 7.50	$6.00- 6.25	4.25- 5.00
Chicago		5.75- 6.00	4.00- 4.50
Kansas City	7.75- 8.00	7.25- 7.50	5.50
St. Louis	7.50	7.00- 7.25	4.00- 4.50
Texas [3]	[7] 3.00- 3.10	[7] 4.00	[7] 2.75- 3.00

[1] Bulk, per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] New Jersey Yellows.
[5] Southeastern Ben Davis.
[6] Middlewestern Ben Davis.
[7] Texas Early Bermudas, standard crates.

lated crates of Klondikes ranging $2.75 to $3.40 f. o. b. and 24-quart crates, $5.50 to $7. Haulings were moderate. In Philadelphia, Klondikes sold recently at 35 cents, but weakened to 20 to 22 cents per pint by April 15. The same stock in middle-western markets ranged $4 to $5 per 24-pint crate. Pittsburgh was slightly higher at $5.25 to $5.50. Chicago was considerably lower than other markets, at $3 to $3.75. Twenty-four-quart crates brought $7.50 to $9 in Cincinnati, with some earlier sales high as $12.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Shipments of miscellaneous early produce have been heavier than last season. Mixed and bunched vegetables filled 3,767 cars, an increase of 40 per cent. Movement of early tomatoes has been about one-third larger than last season and prices have ranged somewhat lower this season, partly on account of frost damage to some of the stock. Jobbing prices ranged $3 to $4.50 per 6-basket carrier in March and $2.25 to $5 in April, compared with $3.50 to $5.50 in April last year. Celery shipments from Florida and California are over 1,500 cars larger than last season.

TEXAS ONIONS MOVING SLOWLY.

The south Texas onion movement opened under unfavorable conditions. Complications have arisen which make it almost impossible to venture an opinion regarding the probable outcome, according to the representative of the Bureau of Markets at Laredo.

The planting was retarded by shortage of Mexican labor. Hence, there is an unusually large percentage of late acreage. Of the 12,402 acres in Texas, probably 7,000 may be classed as medium late to very late plantings. The condition of the other acreage, the early and medium early plantings, does not now indicate a heavy yield. Of this portion of the crop, perhaps not to exceed 2,000 acres could be classed as first early planting. For this reason the movement may be light during the second half of the month.

Ordinarily, a considerable acreage has been under contract by early April each season, but this season the existing contracts cover an acreage much lighter than usual.

Difficulty has been experienced in securing crates, so that probably a considerable percentage of the crop will be shipped in bushel baskets and in bags. It is thought by some that these containers may not prove as suitable as the standard crates for shipping early Texas onions.

Apparently enough cars are in sight to handle the movement during April under normal conditions. The car situation, however, is somewhat uncertain, owing to the strike of railroad men, and the existing embargoes against many terminal markets. If the railroad situation does not clear up quickly and unless cars become available for the movement of the crop, digging will be retarded. Late harvesting will have a tendency to increase materially the tonnage of the onion crop.

Among the early sales of Bermudas was one car, part white and part yellow stock, auctioned at $4.80 per crate. Prices have opened high, the majority of sales to April 12 varying $4 to $4.50 per crate f. o. b. cash track.

The crop is said to be one of the finest Texas has ever produced. Little damage from thrip has occurred and there are but few splits and doubles. At this time, the middle of April, the quality and condition of the crop are fine.

MARKETING BERMUDA ONIONS.

(Continued from front page.)

Louisiana and other southern areas during May and June, rapidly increasing thereafter as the onion-harvesting season advances northward. The Texas crop practically controls the market during April, May, and June.

Weekly shipments of onions during the Bermuda season for the past four years are summarized in the table.

Prices and Consumption.

The crops of 1917 and 1919 brought high prices, while those of 1916 and 1918 sold comparatively low. The season of 1917 was particularly good for the growers in that it produced the largest crop of the four years and was marketed at next to the highest prices.

In 1916 prices were moderate, around $1.25 to $1.50 at shipping points, and onions were in good demand. Prices were fairly steady throughout the year. In 1917 prices opened in the terminal markets at inordinately high figures, but quickly declined with the heavy shipments of the second half of April, and experienced a more moderate decline through the rest of the season. In 1918 the feeling was general that the crop would be exceptionally large, that the amount of old stock held over might depress values, and that prices would be very low. The result of this general feeling of pessimism was a price level somewhat lower than conditions would seem to warrant in a comparison of this year with others. Prices in 1919 were high throughout the season, partly because of the short crop and partly because of the early clean-up of the late crop of the preceding year.

Trend Irregular in 1919.

If 1918 was characterized by undue pessimism everywhere as to prices, 1919 seems to have been exactly the reverse. Yellow Bermudas opened at $5 to $6 in important consuming centers and $2.75 in Laredo, but quickly followed the lead of New York in a rapid decline as heavy shipments began. This decline, undoubtedly would have attained considerable more momentum had it not been for the heavy rains that occurred early in May. These rains shut off the supply and sent prices skyrocketing in consuming centers. Irregular declines took place after that time, which were caused principally by the receipt in various cities

Yellow Bermudas: Approximate Net Proceeds to Shippers.

[Jobbing price, in dollars per crate, less freight.]

Market.	Freight rate per crate.	To Apr. 19.	Apr. 20–26.	Apr. 27–May 3.	May 4–10.	May 11–17.	May 18–24.
Washington	0.704		4.55–4.80	3.80–4.30	3.55–3.80	3.80–4.55	4.05–4.55
Baltimore	.704		4.80–5.05	4.30–4.55	3.05–3.55	3.30–3.55	4.05–4.30
Boston	.747	4.76	4.26–4.51	3.76–4.26	3.01–3.26	4.01	4.26–4.51
Pittsburgh	.625		4.38–4.63	3.63–3.88	3.13–3.38	3.63–4.13	3.88
Omaha	.493		4.51	4.01–4.51	3.51–3.96	3.51–3.76	3.46–3.51
Denver	.418	4.58	4.08–4.58	3.58–3.83	3.33–3.83	3.18–3.53	3.33–3.53
New York	.721		4.03–4.53	3.18–3.28	2.78–3.28	4.28	4.03–4.28
Philadelphia	.712		3.79–4.29	3.29–3.79	3.04	3.29–4.79	3.79–4.54
Detroit	.587		4.06	3.41–3.91	3.16–3.41	3.16–3.91	3.41–3.66
Minneapolis	.551			3.70–3.95	3.45–3.70	3.45–3.70	3.35–3.45
Memphis	.39			3.36–3.61	3.11–3.36	3.11–3.36	3.61–4.11
St. Paul	.551			3.70–3.95	3.20–3.70	2.95–3.20	3.45–3.70
Des Moines	.455			5.05	3.05–3.55	3.05	3.05–3.55
Buffalo	.625		3.63–4.13	3.13–3.63	2.88–3.13	2.88–3.88	3.73–3.88
Fort Worth	.22	6.78	3.78–4.28	3.53–3.78	3.03–3.28	3.03–3.28	3.03–3.28
Cleveland	.595	4.41	3.66–3.91	3.16–3.66	2.91–3.16	3.26	3.41–3.66
Chicago	.477	3.52–3.77	3.27–3.52	3.02–3.27	3.02–3.17	3.02–3.52	3.52–3.77
Dallas	.232		3.77–4.27	3.52–3.77	3.02–3.27	3.02–3.27	3.27–3.52
St. Louis	.425		3.33	3.18–3.33	2.83–3.18	3.18–3.33	3.58–3.83
Kansas City	.425	4.08	3.58–3.83	3.18–3.58	2.58–2.83	2.83–3.33	3.33
Columbus	.581		4.42	3.17–3.42	2.92–3.17	3.17	3.17–3.42
Cincinnati	.566		3.18	2.93–3.18	3.08–3.18	3.03–3.33	3.33–3.43
Laredo		3.00–3.25	2.75	2.50	2.60–2.70	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50
Los Angeles					2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	3.25–2.75
Atlanta	.609			2.90–3.60	3.15	2.85–3.15	3.25–3.30
Indianapolis	.551		3.35–3.45	3.20	2.85–2.95	2.80–3.20	3.45
New Orleans	.381		3.87	3.12	2.87–3.12	2.87	
Asherton			2.50–2.60	2.25–2.40	2.50	2.60–2.75	

Carlot Shipments of Onions During the Season of Domestic Bermudas.

	Total Bermudas.	Weeks ending— Mareh. 4	11	18	25	April. 1	8	15	22	29	May. 6	13	20	27	June. 3	10	17	24	July. 1	8	15	22	29	Aug. and Sept.
1916.																								
Total old stock [1]																								
Total new stock		1		29	260	552	377	472	582	459	550	727	515	379	170	39	50	24	91					
Texas Bermudas	4,522	1		29	260	546	374	467	576	442	465	601	369	265	105	4	11	4						
California Bermudas	251										55	62	58	55	18	2		1						
Miscellaneous new stock						6	3	5	6	17	30	61	88	59	47	33	39	19	91					
1917.																								
Total old stock				5	55	40	21	10	1	2	3	2		3									1	4
Total new stock				1	1	1	181	556	900	917	732	540	753	717	568	340	250	193	116	75	142	209	180	3,850
Texas Bermudas	5,892			1	1	1	181	556	900	914	725	522	626	471	382	202	172	121	42	14	5	3	4	49
California Bermudas	494										1	81	184	126	79	21	2							
Miscellaneous new stock										3	7	17	46	62	69	59	57	70	74	61	137	206	176	3,801
1918.																								
Total old stock						15	93	85	125	84	61	13	4	3	1	1								
Total new stock						1	83	192	398	621	282	518	710	514	377	175	172	378	358	263	291	226	247	474
Texas Bermudas	3,563					1	83	191	387	613	235	421	586	140	280	97	60	68	35	19	11	16	10	10
California Bermudas	371									7	32	70	105	74	47	12	14	4	6					461
Miscellaneous new stock								1	11	1	15	27	19	30	50	66	98	256	317	244	280	210	237	
1919.																								
Total old stock						119	26	80	68	46	17	1		2		1								
Total new stock							2	47	247	498	405	569	758	523	300	181	113	38	212					
Texas Bermudas	2,835						2	47	246	496	392	505	600	325	150	51	18	3						
California Bermudas	336									2	10	60	107	91	56	10								
Miscellaneous new stock									1		3	4	51	107	94	120	95	35	212					

[1] Shipments of old stock not available in 1916.

of stock damaged by the rains, but the general trend of the market was steadily upward. Total Bermuda shipments were smaller in 1919 than in the four years, and prices were generally higher.

Methods of Sale.

The expectation of very high prices in 1919 caused dealers to contract a very large proportion of the crop a considerable time before the opening of the season. The contract price in most cases ranged between $1.50 and $2.25. Many of these dealers then resold the onions by wire orders f. o. b. shipping points. A few of the larger growers who had thorough organization for selling in the consuming markets, consigned to their agents in these markets.

Apparently there is no one best method of selling onions in southern Texas because conditions vary so widely from year to year. In 1919 those growers who contracted their crop between $1.50 and $2.25 lost money, even though this range was higher than the average price received during the preceding three years. As between the relative net yield by consigning to reliable commission men in the consuming centers and selling for cash at the shipping point, opinions vary. The yield to growers on Yellow Bermudas in the principal consuming centers after cost of transportation has been deducted, as compared to the average price received at the shipping point is shown in one of the tables. These prices do not take into consideration commission or selling charges and are based on the assumption that these expenses would be about the same regardless of the market to which shipped. The markets are arranged in the order of greatest net average return throughout the 1919 season after the deduction of approximate cost of transportation. It will be noted that the shipping points, Laredo, Los Angeles, and Asherton, are toward the bottom of the list. However, the prices shown opposite the shipping points were cash prices, with practically no deductions for commissions, whereas these charges would need to be taken into consideration in comparing the shipping-point prices with those received in the markets. It will be found that some markets paid better prices to consignors than those received at shipping points and that the reverse was true in other cases. The table is included so that any grower or dealer may quickly figure out for himself the relative advantages of different methods of sale in markets in which he is interested. In this connection, however, note should be taken of the fact that this table represents only the 1919 season.

SUGAR-BEET SEED SUPPLY.

(Continued from front page.)

to be accurate for all practical purposes. Attention is called to the fact, however, that in making computations of the apparent available supply on April 1, 1920, no deductions nor allowances have been made for excessive replantings, possible poor quality of seed on account of damage in transit from Europe, or in storage, or for stocks of sugar-beet seed which may have been mixed with stock beet seed. These and possibly other factors enter into the available supply of sugar-beet seed of suitable quality for use in growing beets for sugar manufacture and may reduce somewhat the total quantity on hand April 1, 1920, of apparently 33,500,000 pounds, as stated above. Also, import figures for the month of March, 1920, are not available to date and necessarily have been omitted from this total.

The accompanying graph shows for each of the years 1911 to 1920, inclusive, the total available supply on April 1 compared with the seeding requirement for the current year.

The column showing total available supply April 1 of each year is made up of the imports for the 12 months ending April 1, the carry over from the previous year's supply, and the domestic production for the previous year.

The total seeding requirement is computed on the basis of the estimated total commercial sugar-beet acreage planted at the uniform rate of 17½ pounds per acre.

Domestic Seed Production.

Reports received from sugar-beet seed growers in the United States indicate that a total of 9,000 acres will be grown for seed production this year. Based on the average yield obtained for the last four years in each of the growing areas in which this acreage is located, the prospective productiion for 1920 is estimated to be 8,200,000 pounds, which is about 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds greater than for any previous year, as will be noted by referring to the following table.

Acreage, yield, and production of sugar-beet seed in United States.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1916	5,655	980	5,539,000
1917	4,638	1,094	5,076,000
1918	6,014	980	5,900,000
1919	11,139	600	6,700,000
1920, prospective	9,000	915	8,200,000

Supply for 1921–22.

The probable production in 1920, 8,200,000 pounds, added to the estimated quantity of 17,500,000 pounds that will be carried over after the 1920 commercial sugar-beet crop has been planted, gives a total of 25,700,000 pounds which should be available after the 1920 sugar-beet seed harvest. Estimating that 16,000,000 pounds will be required for planting in 1921, 9,700,000 pounds would be left on hand. Adding to this quantity a possible domestic seed production of 8,000,000 pounds in 1921 would give a total of 17,700,000 pounds, or an ample supply for planting in 1922. Thus it would seem that with the present available supply and with a normal domestic seed production during 1920 and 1921 this country is independent of further imports for at least two years. These calculations are made without taking into consideration the possible poor germination of the imported seed, necessary replantings, increased commercial sugar-beet acreage, and other factors, which may increase the quantity of seed consumed. It should be remembered also that importations may continue in relatively small quantities during the next few months, and in normal quantities after the 1920 seed harvest, which would increase the above figures correspondingly.

Future Domestic Production.

The total contemplated acreage for seed production in 1920 is about 20 per cent less than for 1919, but 60 per cent greater than the average of the three years 1916–1918. Because a large acreage in Idaho was practically a failure in 1919, as a result of the severe drought in that section, the average yield per acre for the United States was only 600 pounds, or about 60 per cent of the average for the three years previous.

Some growers of sugar-beet seed operating in the drought-stricken region of the Northwest apparently are discouraged because of heavy losses in 1919 and have reported a much smaller acreage for 1920. A few beet-sugar manufacturers report that they have discontinued their relatively small seed-growing operations, while others report a larger acreage in established areas and experimental acreages in a few new and untried areas. This would indicate that, although the acreage for seed this year is less than last, the sugar-beet seed-growing industry in the United States is not on the decline, but that it is being established on a firmer basis, which should result ultimately in making this country independent of a foreign source of supply.

Imports of Sugar-Beet Seed into the United States.

Month.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
July	.....	113,222	970	.....	2,000	175	4,572	4,783,279	1,819,350	1,521	269,412
August	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	2,178	3,645	3,000,614	3,920	215,136	239,250
September	265,709	.....	33,000	.....	1,020	214,615	.....	2,655,407	1,275,781	217,630	1,795,909
October	36,350	.....	250,820	50,333	81,400	272,414	3,396	14,700	2,811,949	66,005	3,158,991
November	1,473,067	1,208,075	954,278	699,905	1,004,298	6,954,262	755,423	514,000	2,919,301	300	1,836,204
December	1,530,678	3,009,167	3,015,338	1,970,518	4,508,552	5,416,790	239,759	21,134	3,111,135	102,678	2,146,896
Total	3,305,804	4,330,464	4,255,256	2,720,756	5,597,270	12,860,434	1,006,795	10,989,134	11,941,436	603,270	9,446,662

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	3,859,142	3,257,525	3,673,872	5,444,629	1,783,357	1,440,073	17,755	23,476	270,889	1,050	1,639,843
February	2,379,518	1,841,220	2,550,228	4,167,548	2,221,675	592,670	1,548,682	861,924	2,733	.....	2,201,315
March	667,607	716,692	769,715	1,906,900	529,141	72,655	645,000	2,304,282	14,938	119,886	.....
April	94,246	506,756	45,362	515,231	160,015	172,534	54,833	221,965	2,427,446	25,179	.....
May	2,349	443,202	93,861	65	200	743,381	2,364,236	68,493	605,425	96,125	.....
June	.....	4,880	1,100	13,078	2,240	914	3,405,189	500	372,675	141,166	.....
Total	7,002,862	6,770,275	7,134,138	12,047,451	4,696,628	3,022,227	8,035,695	3,480,640	3,694,106	383,406	[1] 3,841,158
Grand total (12 months ending June 30)	10,308,666	11,100,739	11,389,394	14,768,207	10,293,898	15,882,661	9,042,490	14,469,774	15,635,542	986,676	[2] 13,287,820

[1] Total for 2 months ending Feb. 29, 1920.

[2] Total for 8 months ending Feb. 29, 1920.

SEEDS

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES RETARD SHIPMENTS.

Demand for Late-Sown Crops Expected Good.

During the week ending April 17 the switchmen's strike at some of the most important seed-distributing points held up shipments considerably. It was necessary for many of the railroads to place embargoes, but toward the end of the week they were being lifted, and the hope was expressed that most of them would be withdrawn by the middle or end of the following week. Seedsmen in some cities made shipments by boat and automobile. In the East, Middle West, and Southeast the sowing season is 10 days to 2 weeks late, and seedsmen therefore expect the demand for clover and grass seeds to continue a little later than usual. Prices for these seeds have declined or changed slightly from those prevailing a week ago, when the stagnant demand caused some sharp declines.

Because of the decreased acreage of wheat, clovers, and grasses in many sections, seedsmen anticipate a good demand for the kinds of seeds that are usually sown after other crops have been planted. In some sections where farmers had planned sowing large acreages of wheat, oats, and barley, seeding operations have been delayed by snow, rain, and cold weather to such an extent that corn, soy beans, cowpeas, millets, and sorgos will be planted instead.

Clovers.—Red clover declined $2 to $4 per 100 pounds and alsike clover about half as much during the week ending April 17. The quantity of red clover permitted entry during the first two weeks of April totaled more than 1,700,000 pounds, as shown in the accompanying import table. A Bologna (Italy) correspondent reported that on April 1 fair, average quality red clover was being quoted at $95 per 100 kilos (about $43 per 100 pounds), c. i. f. New York City, and that a further decline was imminent unless more orders for this seed were placed by American firms. He also reports that the Argentine crop of alfalfa seems to be turning out well, and that large quantities may be available for export to this country.

Imports of crimson clover for the first half of April were over 1,000,000 pounds and for the 9½ months ending April 15 have amounted to approximately 8,200,000 pounds. The Bologna correspondent, referred to above, was offering 1,000 bags of 1919 crop seed on April 1 at $25 per 100 kilos (about $11.30 per 100 pounds) f. o. b. European port, which is more than American importers in the East are asking.

Alfalfa.—Although the demand for alfalfa seed has not been very active of late, prices have been fairly well maintained. A few cities report declines of about $1, but seedsmen in other cities apparently anticipate a good demand for alfalfa during late spring or summer and have not shown much inclination to shade their prices materially. Some fair, average quality seed was still being offered by Italian seedsmen two or three weeks ago at $60 to $65 per 100 kilos ($27 to $29 per 100 pounds) c. i. f. New York City.

Grasses.—Very little change in the prices of grass seeds was noted during the week. Some cities were quoting timothy and orchard grass at 50 cents to $1 lower than last week.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 17.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:														
Red clover	51.00	53.00	56.00	52.00	45.00	55.00	47.00	48.00	50.00	53.00	.....	50.00	58.00	47.00
Alsike clover	56.00	54.00	57.00	57.00	48.35	57.00	51.00	53.00	52.00	57.00	58.00	54.00	60.00	40.50
White clover	60.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	63.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	11.25	10.50	11.50	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Sweet clover	31.00	34.00	33.50	34.00	34.00	32.00	30.00	29.00	35.00	33.00	34.00	39.00	40.00	25.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	34.00	35.00	41.00	42.00	.....	41.00	49.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	24.50
Grasses:														
Timothy	13.50	13.25	13.75	12.75	11.75	13.00	12.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.00	14.00	18.00	11.50
Redtop	17.50	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.60	18.50	16.50	20.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	15.00
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	28.09	29.00	28.00	31.00	27.50	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	30.00	35.00	24.75
Orchard grass	22.50	23.50	24.00	25.00	27.00	21.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	27.00	28.00	30.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:														
Golden millet	6.00	5.50	7.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	5.25	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.00	6.50	7.50	5.50
Common millet	5.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35	3.75	4.00	3.50	3.25	.....	5.00	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.50	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	9.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	7.50	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	16.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	12.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	4.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):														
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.20	2.75	2.65	2.50	.....	.....	4.50
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.10	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	2.90	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Grain sorghums:														
Kafir	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	11.75	13.50	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	18.00	14.25
Rape	10.75	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.59	12.00	11.00	11.50	12.50	11.50	.....	12.00	10.00	9.00
Vetches:														
Hairy vetch	27.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	19.00
Common vetch	8.75	9.00	9.50	11.00	12.00	.....	11.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	7.50
Peas:														
Canada field peas	5.75	6.00	6.50	5.80	6.25	.....	5.25	6.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Beans:														
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.50	8.75	9.00	15.00	9.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	9.00	.....	9.00	3.15
Seed grains:														
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.25	2.50	3.00	3.35	.....	3.50	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	3.95	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.25	1.30	1.30	.....	1.30	1.25	1.30	1.35	.....	1.60	.....	1.50	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	2.20	2.00	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	2.00	1.80	2.65	.....	2.15	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	2.40	2.40	2.25	.....	2.65	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	1.80	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85

Millets and Sorgos.—Seedsmen have been unwilling to lower their prices on millets and sorgos because they look for a good demand later on. Furthermore, prices for these seeds this year, except certain kinds, namely, Japanese and Hungarian millet, are lower than those of last year, whereas most other kinds of seeds are considerably higher than last year.

Cowpeas and Soy Beans.—The demand for cowpeas and soy beans has been affected by the unusually high prices that have been prevailing. Seedsmen and jobbers believe that farmers have been delaying their purchases with the hope that prices will decline. The trend of prices, however, has not shown any perceptible upward or downward movement.

Seed Corn.—Most of the reports that have been received indicate that there will be a good demand for seed corn. In general, the germination is not considered so good as that of last year. Considerable moisture in the corn at husking time last fall and very cold weather before the corn could dry properly are given as the principal reasons for the impaired germination in a few of the important seed-corn growing sections. Further information will be given next week when more reports are received.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Kind of seed.	Apr. 1 to 15, inclusive, 1920.	9½ months ending Apr. 15, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	925,600	16,855,899
Bluegrass, Canada	5,600	454,400
Brome grass, awnless	4,000	163,900
Clover:		
Alsike	129,400	5,425,900
Crimson	1,016,000	8,213,300
Red	1,734,600	18,040,700
White	2,200	174,700
Clover mixtures:		
White and alsike	.....	22,000
Red and alsike	.....	700
Alsike and timothy	3,100	240,200
Timothy, alsike, and white	.....	1,800
Millet:		
Broom-corn	.....	225,400
Hungarian	.....	109,400
Mixtures, grass	.....	100
Orchard grass	75,600	2,623,500
Rape	221,000	5,562,200
Redtop	.....	6,800
Rye grass:		
English	92,700	1,732,600
Italian	39,000	962,800
Timothy	100	35,600
Vetch:		
Hairy	70,200	786,890
Spring	99,500	561,008

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET HIGHER.

Strikes and Embargoes Cause Light Receipts—Timothy Sells at Famine Prices in Several Markets.

The strikes of the railroad employees and the resultant embargoes have so interfered with the shipping of hay that a near-famine has existed in several of the markets during the week ending April 17. It is reported that one car of hay in New York sold as high as $70 per ton, and new high record prices were paid in several other markets for the few cars available.

These prices should not be taken, however, as regular market quotations because they were forced from the buyer by his urgent needs and do not represent the prices that will be paid when sufficient hay arrives to really make a market. Considerable hay is reported in railroad yards and en route which will be placed upon the market when the strikers resume work and the congestion in the yards is lessened.

The receipts for the week of all kinds reported at the various markets were as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Boston	137	Cincinnati	189
New York (estimated)	24	St. Louis	70
Baltimore (estimated)	40	Kansas City	247
Atlanta	64	New Orleans	27
New Orleans	27	Chicago	110

Timothy.—At the few markets having sufficient receipts to establish quotation prices ranged considerably above those of the previous week. The average price of No. 1 timothy, based upon the prices quoted for April 17 at 10 of the principal timothy markets, was about $44.50 per ton, which is $5.50 above the average price at the corresponding time last year.

Atlanta is the only market reporting prices unchanged from the previous week's quotations, which indicates that stocks were probably large. At New York and Philadelphia receipts were so light that other than nominal quotations were not available.

Baltimore reports an advance of from $2 to $3 per ton caused by the light receipts and the rapid reduction of stocks, which, up to this time have been rather large at the various terminals.

Trading was practically suspended at Cincinnati on several days because of the switchmen's strike which prevented the movement of the hay to the sales tracks.

At Chicago buyers who were in urgent need of hay were compelled to haul their supply from the outlying switchyards, which added materially to the high purchase price. It is reported that a shipment of about 200 tons of hay by boat from Wisconsin is expected to arrive this week. This will be the first hay received at this market by boat for several years. At St. Louis and Kansas City the receipts were very light and scarcely equal to the local demand.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa have also been very light, but because of a comparatively light demand prices were not advanced materially. The embargoes existing at practically all of the markets prevented shipments to outside points and the local demand was limited, except at St. Louis where, because of the very light receipts of other hay, alfalfa was in urgent demand at advanced prices.

One hundred and fourteen cars were received at Kansas City and graded mostly standard and lower. At Memphis the receipts of alfalfa were mostly of the lower grade, which moved slowly at current prices.

The hay situation is becoming serious on the Pacific coast. Supplies have been very light for some time because of the drought, and are now practically exhausted as the strikes and embargoes have prevented hay from reaching the markets during the week.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie has been improved by the scarcity of other hay and at several markets, including Chicago and St. Louis, prairie has been in urgent demand at advanced prices.

The marketable surplus of prairie hay recently reported as slightly above normal has been but little reduced, as embargoes and the scarcity of cars have greatly curtailed shipments since that time.

As a result of a serious shortage of hay in Manitoba and a surplus in the Dakotas and Minnesota, the Manitoba Government, it is announced by the Minister of Agriculture, has arranged with the Federal Government to take off the customs duty of $2 per ton and allow hay to be shipped into Manitoba free.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, APR. 17.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,3]	Philadelphia.[1,3]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	New Orleans.	San Francisco.[3]
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	46.00	.....	.....	43.50	44.00	46.50	44.00	43.00	39.00	45.00	[2]49.00	35.00	.....	49.00	.....
Standard timothy	41.00	.....	.....	43.00	43.00	45.50	.....	42.50	.....	43.00	46.50	34.00	.....	45.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	.....	.....	42.50	42.50	44.00	42.50	42.00	37.00	42.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	39.00	.....	.....	42.00	44.00	46.50	.....	42.00	.....	43.00	[2]46.00	[2]35.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	37.00	.....	.....	41.50	42.50	47.00	.....	41.50	.....	42.00	.....	[2]34.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	47.50	.....	41.00	.....	35.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	43.00	40.00	.....	35.00	[2]43.00	34.00	31.00	40.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	36.00	35.00	.....	31.00	[2]38.00	24.00	27.00	38.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	35.00	21.50	22.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	[2]15.50	21.00	.....	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	62.50	61.00	63.50	60.50	62.00	66.00	.....	58.00	59.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....	58.00	.....
Soft winter	63.00	61.00	.....	64.00	64.00	66.00	63.00	58.00	60.00	.....	.....	[2]57.50	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	62.50	61.00	.....	.....	62.00	66.00	.....	58.00	59.00	58.00	60.00	56.00	52.00	.....	48.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	66.00	64.75	[2]67.00	63.50	68.00	71.00	.....	61.50	62.00	61.00	.....	.....	.....	62.00	.....
Soft winter	68.50	64.75	.....	64.00	67.00	71.00	68.00	66.00	63.00	64.00	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	67.50	64.75	.....	.....	.....	71.00	.....	65.00	62.00	61.00	67.50	64.00	60.00	.....	67.00
Rye middlings	64.50	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	[2]62.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	64.50	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	66.50	62.00	79.00	.....	90.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	72.00	.....	[2]77.00	79.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	81.50	.....	.....	.....	81.00	.....	.....	.....	77.00	.....	.....	73.00	.....	74.00	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	76.50	75.00	79.00	.....	75.00	70.00	.....	72.00	73.00	73.00	80.00	.....	.....	72.00	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	52.50	.....	53.00	.....	56.00	54.00	.....	47.00	45.00	46.00	.....	[2]43.00	42.00	46.00	44.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	78.65	.....	78.00	78.00	80.00	.....	.....	73.50	.....	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	71.50	.....	68.00	.....	72.00	74.00	.....	68.00	68.00	69.00	.....	[2]68.00	69.50	62.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	71.00	71.50	.....	65.00	70.00	.....	66.00
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	70.00	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal.
[3] Receipts too small to establish a market.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	Apr. 17.	Mar. 20.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	50.75	47.50
Duluth	51.00	47.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	[1] 52.00	48.50
St. Louis	[1] 60.50	51.00
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	56.00	53.00
Baltimore	61.50	57.50
Richmond	60.00	54.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	54.00	52.75
Duluth	54.00	52.50
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	[1] 59.50	54.00
St. Louis	[1] 57.00	57.50
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	64.00	58.00
Baltimore	61.50	60.00
Richmond	64.00	58.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	63.75	66.00
Atlanta	65.00	64.50
Linseed meal:		
Buffalo	62.00	70.00
Minneapolis	67.00	75.00
Milwaukee	71.00	72.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	43.00	41.50
Kansas City	[1] 40.00	38.50
St. Louis	42.75	38.50
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	69.00
Buffalo	72.19	72.39
Hominy feed:		
New York	69.00	69.00
Milwaukee	67.50	65.00

[1] Nominal.

FEED MARKET.

Movement of Feeds Restricted by Railroad Strike—Markets Generally Inactive.

Stocks of feed in the more important markets are extremely light, principally on account of the recent railroad strike. The situation has not only crippled transportation but has added to the car shortage which for sometime has menaced shipping. These factors have caused the price of wheat feeds to make further advances during the week ending April 17.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—Further complications due to the railroad conditions developed in the feed market last week. The restricted movement of wheat from elevators to the mills has necessitated the closing of some mills. Reports from Minneapolis indicate that milling operations from now until the new crop comes in will be only about 50 per cent of normal.

Lack of offerings has caused a further advance in the price of bran and middlings during the week, and at present there is almost a total lack of transit offerings. With the railroad situation cleaned up considerable heavier receipts are looked for, although mills report that considerable delay is being experienced in getting wheat from the elevators.

Eastern brokers and jobbers report that on account of the continued delay in filling old contracts by western mills they are not in a position to offer feed at present.

Linseed Meal.—Considerable strength developed during the past 10 days in the linseed meal market. Buyers have become active, which has resulted in a large amount of meal being sold, not only for prompt but for future delivery. One large eastern mill reports that it is sold up and will not have meal to offer until September.

Cottonseed Meal.—The market for cottonseed meal was reported as weak during the past week, with a decline in price of about $1 per ton for 36 per cent meal. Fertilizer manufacturers are reported to be the chief buyers.

It is reported that as a result of the overstocked conditions abroad, cake originally intended for export is still being offered at a very low price compared with prices asked by mills for meal at the present time.

Gluten Feed.—The large gluten manufacturers report that their mills are still shut down. Although the railroad situation looks somewhat better at the present time, they are unable to state when they will again begin operations, as everything depends upon the possibility of obtaining sufficient cars to move their stocks. The price is reported as unchanged. The demand has eased off with the advance of spring.

Alfalfa Meal.—Kansas City reports that transportation difficulties have caused the largest local mills to close, as it is impossible to have hay shipped or loaded cars of meal moved. For this reason the market is practically at a standstill.

At Memphis the mixed feed manufacturers are getting more molasses, and for this reason there is a better demand for meal at steadier prices.

Atlanta reports the demand for this feed good, with stocks and receipts at present ample to supply the trade.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE BUY WHEAT; SHIP OATS BACK.

Every day of the week ending April 17 had its surprises in the grain markets, and some days had their sensations in the way of spectacular advances and price records broken. The big features in corn and oats were the strike in the railroad yards and the very small movement of grain. In wheat, there was a persistent demand at the seaboard for export, said to come from England and France. Rye, also, had its spectacular demonstration, apparently largely due to speculative activities.

The climax in the price movement of the week in all grains was reached on Friday, April 16, and the following high points were touched in the Chicago market:

May corn	$1.71	July oats	$0.89¾
July corn	1.66¼	May rye	2.00
May oats	.97½	July rye	1.91⅝

Last year May corn in Chicago touched $1.83 as high point, and "went out" at $1.79¼.

Cash rye sold at $2.01¼ and barley at $1.71 on April 16. Other cash grain prices are given at the close of this article. Prices of the grain futures broke sharply from high point, because of selling on the belief that the strike was on the wane.

Spring wheat at Minneapolis on Friday scored new high points on this movement. All the mills were in the market. At the close of the market on that day, prices at Minneapolis were quoted as follows:

No. 1 Northern	$3.05–$3.35
No. 2 Northern	3.00– 3.30
No. 3 Northern	2.95– 3.20

At Kansas City, Hard Red Winter wheat was quoted at the close: No. 2, $2.80–$2.83; No. 3, 3 to 5 cents under No. 2.

Omaha reported selling a round lot of No. 2 Hard Red Winter to New York at $3.02, track, at that port. It was also reported that New York bid $3.01 freely for No. 2 for shipment. On Saturday, bids at $3.02 were reported.

The sudden spurt of urgent buying by England and France was thought to be a result of a report that the Argentine Government may place an embargo on wheat exports. Since January 1, of this year, which was also the beginning of the new crod season, Argentina has exported over 75,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is a record for the first three and one-half months of a crop year. Including the carry over from the old crop, it has been estimated that Argentina, on January 1, had an exportable surplus of 175,000,000 bushels of wheat.

As it is generally conceded that the United States, on July 1, will have close to 150,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat to carry into the new crop season, the present prices being paid are rather surprising. But a few weeks ago some of the big milling companies were either selling part of their wheat stocks to the Grain Corporation or were contemplating such sale. Reports from the mills regarding flour demand do not indicate a material improvement.

Receipts of all grain at Chicago during the week were near the vanishing point, because of the switchmen's strike. Therefore cash prices were measured by the extreme necessity of the buyers.

The futures market, as there was little or no hedging, lacked balance. The selling was by shorts, or by longs when they took profits. It was a continual turning over of trades. Time after time the shorts were forced to buy back at higher prices what they had sold. Yet repeatedly they would sell again, higher up, hoping to hit the top; for many traders believed all week that a good break was imminent, particularly in corn.

Oats weakened on Friday on a report that France had canceled orders at the seaboard for 750,000 bushels and that England was shipping oats back to the United States, and had sold American clipped oats, delivered in New York, at $1.12. American oats in Liverpool were quoted by Broomhall at equal to $0.98 a bushel. The ocean freight is about 13 cents.

The following table shows the closing prices of July corn and oats in the Chicago market every day last week, and the average close of No. 3 yellow corn and No. 2 white oats:

Date.	Corn.		Oats.	
	July.	No. 3 yellow.	July.	No. 2 white.
Apr. 12	$1.59⅞	$1.67¾	$0.85⅞	$1.02½
13	1.60⅛	1.67	.85¾	1.00⅝
14	1.60⅞	1.68	.86⅜	1.01¼
15	1.63¾	1.69½	.88	1.02¾
16	1.64⅜	1.71½	.87⅞	1.04
17	1.64⅜	1.71⅝	.87¾	1.02¼

Closing prices of July corn and oats futures in the market named were:

Date.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.
Apr. 12	$1.59⅞	$1.61⅝	$1.57⅞
13	1.60⅛	1.61¾	1.58⅜
14	1.60⅞	1.63½	1.59½
15	1.63¾	1.65⅞	1.61⅝
16	1.64⅜	1.67	1.62⅝
17	1.64⅜	1.67¾	1.62¼

Closing prices of July oats in the markets named were:

Date.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.	Winnipeg.
Apr. 12	$0.85⅞	$0.89½	$0.84½	.....	$0.98⅞
13	.85¾	.90	.84⅝	.....	.99⅛
14	.86⅜	.91	.85	$0.87⅝	.99¼
15	.88	.93	.86⅞	.89	1.02
16	.87⅞	.92½	.86½	.87¾	1.02¼
17	.87¼	.92	.86⅜	.87¼	1.02½

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Apr. 17.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	....	....	....	22	....	....	22
No. 3	....	....	....	21	....	....	21
Total Amber Durum	....	....	....	43	....	....	43
No. 2 Durum	....	....	....	11	....	....	11
Total Durum	....	....	....	54	....	....	54
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	96	....	97	....	....	193
No. 3	....	....	34	....	....	32	66
All others	....	....	....	....	....	48	48
Total Hard Red Winter	....	96	34	97	....	80	307
Red Winter:							
No. 1	....	79	....	....	....	....	79
No. 2	....	210	....	60	....	....	270
No. 3	....	....	40	....	....	....	40
Total Soft Red Winter	....	289	40	60	....	....	389
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	40	....	139	....	....	179
All others	....	....	40	....	....	....	40
Total Mixed	....	40	40	139	....	....	219
Ungraded	....	82	....	....	....	....	82
Total, week ending Apr. 17, 1920	....	507	114	350	....	80	1,051
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	18	85	275	20	53	713	[1]1,438

[1] Includes 274,000 bushels wheat sold on sample at Portland.

BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	....	....	....	....	65	....	65
Ungraded	....	40	....	....	....	....	40
Total, week ending Apr. 17, 1920	....	40	....	....	65	....	105
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	5	24	38	....	....	....	67
OATS.							
Total, No. 3 White Clipped, week ending Apr. 17, 1920	....	473	....	268	....	....	741
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	180	49	....	243	....	....	472
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	....	152	....	....	152
Ungraded	....	96	....	....	....	....	96
Total, week ending Apr. 17, 1920	....	96	....	152	....	....	248
Total, week ending Apr. 10, 1920	....	119	220	788	....	....	1,127

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR MARCH.

Showing amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	All other inspection points.	Total, March, 1920.	Total, February, 1920.	Total, July, 1919-March, 1920.	Total, July, 1918-March, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	133	1	2	6	11								1						11	7	14	186	261	4035	35565
No. 2	88	2	2		5								1						13		19	135	172	2910	5039
No. 3	339	15	1	2	34														13	4	59	467	680	7836	2047
All others	1034	44	42	6	22								1				1		4	2	98	1314	1450	19724	1670
Total	1654	62	47	14	72								3				1		41	18	199	2102	2563	34505	44321
Northern Spring: No. 1	43		1	1	4	1							2						13	15	17	97	92	4018	86548
No. 2	37	7	1	2	1	1							1						5	10	10	75	105	3001	21025
No. 3	76	6	11	17	6	33	1						1			3			4	3	21	182	260	6785	11622
All others	185	19	41	35	3	14	6						11			3					37	354	433	13791	8062
Total	341	32	54	55	14	49	7						15			6			22	28	85	708	890	27595	127257
Red Spring: No. 1																								134	3277
No. 2																								95	1363
No. 3	2												2									4	1	103	1115
All others	3						1						1									5	2	150	983
Total	5						1						3									9	4	482	6738
TOTAL HARD RED SPRING	2000		101	69	86	49	8						21			6	1		63	46	275	2819	3457	62582	178316
Amber Durum: No. 1	30	1																			2	33	29	634	5085
No. 2	197	19			9	212	25		17				1								9	489	250	3795	10735
No. 3	108	29			4	44	39		23		1	2									7	257	146	1838	871
All others	103	27			4		19														9	162	96	1443	530
Total	438	76			17	256	83		40		1	2	1								27	941	521	7710	17221
Durum: No. 1	8						1					1										10	9	132	1449
No. 2	27	18	1	3	2	10	34		7		14	6				2					3	127	65	1000	3774
No. 3	3	3	4	2	3	10	6				9	4	2			7					2	55	53	488	566
All others	14		4	3			4				5	6	2			7					4	49	38	546	472
Total	52	21	9	8	5	20	45		7		28	17	4			16					9	241	165	2166	6261
Red Durum: No. 1	33	6		6			7		4												9	65	41	344	448
No. 2	53	1					15														2	71	33	282	286
No. 3	11	1			1		1															14	6	75	44
All others	17		1																		1	19	7	93	44
Total	114	8	1	6	1		23		4												12	169	87	794	822
TOTAL DURUM	604	105	10	14	23	276	151		51		29	19	5			16					48	1351	773	10670	24304
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	6											5	1						7	33	37	89	118	1871	10769
No. 2	17										1	33	2	15		3			36	42	65	214	230	4164	8810
No. 3	29		2								1	71		82					9	10	54	249	259	4058	5176
All others	5											55		31					2	1	23	117	140	2426	6960
Total	48		2								2	164	3	128		3			54	85	179	669	738	12519	31715
Hard Winter: No. 1	35			5		17	2				1	116	22	12	1				3	10	60	284	360	8999	35786
No. 2	415	31	29	25	14	33	32		142		48	577	184	101	11	59			1	12	628	2342	2251	48992	33509
No. 3	688	1	12	36	49	47	4		6	3	79	928	225	225	32	80				2	949	3366	3706	57112	13099
All others	364		3	18	162	4	14			85	330	2076	190	228	48	59					1159	4731	4220	54416	10770
Total	1502	32	44	84	225	101	52		148	88	458	3697	621	566	92	183			4	24	2736	10723	10537	169519	93164
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1																								3	644	746
No. 2			1	5								7				1					6	20	25	3393	934
No. 3			1	12			2			5		8	3								13	44	40	4299	454
All others	1		3	8						18	9	10	25								21	95	73	4072	288
Total	1		5	25			2			23	9	25	28			1					40	159	141	12408	2422
TOTAL HARD RED WINTER	1551	32	51	109	225	101	54		148	111	469	3835	652	694	92	193			58	119	3015	11551	11416	194446	127301
Red Winter: No. 1	25		1		3	61	4		1			21				21	1	1		1	92	232	183	7588	68328
No. 2	253	9	2	2	21	230	124	52	233		19	161		7	7	282	11	44	9	1	464	1931	2270	70217	68671
No. 3	31	1	2	12	2	6	11		32		9	209		2	11	184	14	57	9	2	294	888	1244	57953	12340
All others	18		3	8	1	3	3		23		208	146			23	66	7	36	3	2	193	743	822	40520	6794
Total	327	10	8	22	27	300	142	52	289		236	537		9	41	553	33	138	21	6	1043	3794	4519	176278	156133
Red Walla: No. 1																			41	46	74	161	75	994	418
No. 2																			59	36	47	142	58	713	622
No. 3																			6	2	9	17	7	106	197
All others																				2		2	3	78	45
Total																			106	86	130	322	143	1891	1282
TOTAL SOFT RED WINTER	327	10	8	22	27	300	142	52	289		236	537		9	41	553	33	138	127	92	1173	4116	4662	178169	157415
Hard White: No. 1																			5	12	37	54	113	1854	1592
No. 2																			35	36	61	132	110	2005	2550
No. 3																			29	14	34	77	94	1219	2318
All others																			36	9	70	115	185	1194	2415
Total																			105	71	202	378	502	6272	8875
Soft White: No. 1	2															18					26	46	47	927	3900
No. 2	2			2	3											35			15	48	146	251	270	4534	6292
No. 3				2	1		1									3			9	29	48	93	57	1694	1368
All others																1				3	74	78	26	600	4178
Total	4			4	4		1									57			24	80	294	468	400	7755	15738
TOTAL COMMON WHITE	4			4	4		1									57			129	151	496	846	902	14027	24613
White Club: No. 1	4			12						2									29	36	104	187	155	3756	2363
No. 2	16			3	3					19			1						146	186	315	689	357	4060	2501
No. 3	15									30			1			2			85	123	234	490	219	2003	1423
All others										1									2	7	9	19	21	333	517
TOTAL WHITE CLUB	35			15	3					52			2			2			262	352	662	1385	752	10152	6804
Mixed wheat: No. 1	96	8		8			16		1		2	10	4	6	1	2			11	23	58	246	277	4463	22119
No. 2	242	33	9	12	3	80	78		117		8	50	19	21	20			1	36	119	223	1071	882	16635	17165
No. 3	196	29	24	21	3	93	104		49	6	97	78	32	9	46	9		6	19	50	266	1137	840	15312	5214
All others	194	36	21	18	3	11	47			5	187	91	35	8	99	15		5	5	8	229	1009	846	11752	4383
TOTAL MIXED WHEAT	728	106	54	59	9	184	245		167	11	294	229	90	44	158	26		12	71	200	776	3463	2845	48162	48881
TOTAL, MARCH, 1920	5249	347	224	282	377	910	601	52	655	174	1028	4671	770	747	291	853	34	150	710	951	6445	25531			
Total, February, 1920	5397	146	172	489	1178	571	424	40	310	34	464	3824	606	911	177	815	34	219	439	536	8021		24807		
TOTAL, JULY, 1919-MAR., 1920	82586	7344	3758	47276	8519	19145	14136	3308	14423	7640	14637	79363	19278	13818	5200	30696	5343	5167	6285	7174	12-6 2			513208	
Total, July, 1918-March, 1919	86813	85531	10388	55622	10503	29072	20298	6842	16830	10379	5728	50625	17712	11129	1033	31515	5291	4127	5262	7155	95779				567634

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR MARCH.

Showing amount of shelled corn of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Mar., 1920.	Total Feb., 1920.	Total Oct., 1919-Mar., 1920.	Total Oct., 1918-Mar., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total				
Chicago	.....	6	230	268	53	577	3	19	466	1,194	506	2,188	.....	5	117	646	431	1,199	3,964	3,778	23,373	27,981
Omaha	.....	10	80	245	144	479	.....	5	49	222	237	513	1	3	66	218	225	513	1,505	1,924	8,740	10,998
Peoria	.....	.....	27	62	18	107	1	19	206	450	213	889	1	1	35	223	257	517	1,513	1,737	9,311	8,779
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	.....	24	123	83	12	242	1	14	128	150	42	335	.....	34	303	269	118	724	1,301	1,494	6,099	12,628
St. Louis and East St. Louis	1	33	233	258	38	563	.....	15	254	490	98	857	.....	11	127	274	64	476	1,896	2,059	9,413	9,897
Milwaukee	.....	.....	33	104	52	189	.....	1	27	373	267	668	.....	.....	12	133	166	311	1,168	1,040	4,928	1,743
Indianapolis	.....	3	254	297	13	567	.....	1	137	405	23	566	.....	.....	21	86	9	116	1,249	1,480	8,041	7,786
Minneapolis	.....	.....	4	5	5	14	.....	4	23	214	165	406	.....	2	8	144	148	302	722	1,006	6,125	4,233
Buffalo	1	2	4	3	.....	10	.....	44	380	470	72	966	.....	1	20	45	10	76	1,052	634	3,877	2,927
Cincinnati	.....	1	56	72	11	140	.....	.....	40	124	58	222	.....	.....	8	55	24	87	449	351	2,294	1,924
Memphis	1	2	48	24	3	78	.....	5	191	78	4	278	.....	4	41	20	8	73	429	332	1,609	894
Louisville	.....	7	75	144	21	247	.....	18	38	42	1	99	.....	.....	4	21	5	30	376	455	1,892	869
Sioux City	.....	.....	1	18	3	22	.....	.....	16	112	43	171	.....	.....	6	33	17	56	249	249	1,024	2,316
Philadelphia	.....	1	3	1	2	7	.....	1	35	28	14	78	.....	.....	36	10	8	54	139	222	704	346
Nashville	1	88	59	11	2	161	1	66	52	15	2	136	.....	6	14	16	2	38	335	277	1,091	1,050
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	76	13	107	.....	.....	1	8	1	10	117	54	521	577
Baltimore	.....	6	59	13	9	87	.....	12	79	45	8	144	.....	1	21	28	9	62	293	225	999	678
New Orleans	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	73	36	12	124	1	5	.....	7	.....	13	149	153	731	500
Denver	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	4	46	42	6	100	3	38	40	19	10	110	213	200	1,931	1,466
Detroit	.....	.....	13	2	.....	15	.....	.....	76	43	1	120	.....	1	5	6	.....	12	147	128	884	1,221
Wichita	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	.....	12	14	4	2	32	40	37	306	623
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	6	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	42	329	242
Fort Worth	1	11	.....	.....	1	13	.....	11	5	1	.....	17	1	39	9	.....	3	52	82	67	408	356
Portland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	5	3	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	134	106
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	19	.....
Atlanta	.....	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	1	17	23
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	79	1	.....	88	90	98	279	4
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	8	10	6	55	23
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31	33
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	26	6	2	49	.....	1	6	4	.....	11	60	60	288	1,332
All other inspection points	6	89	540	522	77	1,234	5	65	556	894	306	1,823	3	180	355	553	340	1,431	4,491	4,384	21,067	17,649
Total, Mar., 1920.	12	232	1,867	2,135	465	4,771	19	340	2,943	5,524	2,097	10,923	10	353	1,353	2,823	1,863	6,402	22,096	.....	.....	.....
Total, Feb., 1920.	7	127	1,066	2,536	706	4,442	9	135	1,496	6,141	3,584	11,365	7	138	856	3,009	2,675	6,705	.....	22,513	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1919-Mar., 1920.	846	2,461	5,622	10,515	3,491	22,935	3,452	4,575	8,850	27,636	17,483	61,996	779	2,531	4,699	12,048	11,442	31,490	.....	.....	116,421	.....
Total, Oct., 1918-Mar., 1919	117	1,538	5,151	7,962	14,604	29,372	69	1,645	9,987	20,165	28,123	59,989	32	554	4,186	7,051	18,020	29,843	.....	.....	.....	119,204

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR MARCH.

Showing amount of oats of each class and grade in terms of carolads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total Mar. 1920.	Total, Feb., 1920.	Total July 1919-Mar., 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	81	672	918	96	9	1,776	4	7	2	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,789	2,263	27,567
Milwaukee	1	33	825	76	11	946	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	949	702	10,604
Minneapolis	.....	104	519	121	27	771	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	771	775	8,910
New York	8	148	220	65	11	452	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	454	439	7,117
St. Louis and East St. Louis	.....	127	757	71	7	962	6	52	25	4	1	88	....	7	2	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,060	1,005	6,409
Buffalo	101	345	87	22	3	558	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	558	431	5,285
Indianapolis	15	418	109	21	12	575	4	20	2	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	601	778	5,546
Omaha	.....	28	482	72	16	593	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	602	723	4,883
Peoria	.....	125	159	17	.....	301	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303	328	2,373
Cincinnati	.....	155	38	15	4	212	2	23	1	1	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	239	216	1,731
Memphis	.....	97	366	21	4	488	....	4	2	3	....	9	....	3	3	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	503	485	4,365
Louisville	15	199	185	20	10	429	....	13	2	1	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	446	488	3,209
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	.....	32	383	20	4	439	....	5	5	....	1	11	1	17	12	11	....	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	491	676	4,942
Philadelphia	15	61	14	2	.....	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	119	2,114
Denver	2	12	34	7	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	85	1,044
Nashville	.....	136	183	8	9	336	3	3	3	1	....	10	....	7	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	354	513	3,460
Detroit	5	104	11	3	.....	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123	66	1,008
Seattle	5	7	13	30	4	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	52	574
Portland	12	7	1	1	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	6	27	36	823
Cleveland	2	38	35	2	3	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	63	1,077
Duluth	.....	1	3	3	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	6	511
New Orleans	.....	21	108	13	.....	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	142	135	1,852
Fort Worth	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	....	....	1	4	....	5	2	48	71	26	2	149	....	....	....	....	....	....	157	104	1,996
Baltimore	3	19	343	1	2	368	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	368	294	1,693
Sioux City	7	69	3	.....	.....	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	38	353
Boston	.....	31	92	.....	.....	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123	105	1,501
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	21
Galveston	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	12	187
Wichita	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	7	4	5	1	1	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	69	291
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
All other inspection points	73	905	1,539	164	38	2,719	4	15	14	1	9	43	3	55	149	81	16	304	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,066	3,235	31,672
Total, Mar., 1920	345	3,899	7,429	871	177	12,721	23	144	66	16	11	269	14	143	216	121	19	543	....	2	....	2	2	6	13,539	.....	.....
Total, Feb., 1920	607	4,497	6,829	952	197	13,082	40	213	87	20	12	372	32	237	362	117	20	768	....	13	5	1	....	19	.....	14,244	.....
Total, July, 1919-Mar., 1920	3,798	35,574	64,124	11,046	2,021	116,563	264	1,621	1,106	391	260	3,642	255	1,521	4,509	3,426	740	10,451	85	97	60	53	37	332	.....	.....	144,518

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Show Further Advances.

The movement in prices for both spots and futures during the week ending April 17 continued upward. The average price for Middling as determined by the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets reached 42.26 cents per pound on April 17. This price compares with 42.02 cents at the close of the previous week and 27.20 cents for the correpsonding day in 1919.

During the week May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 83 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 60 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed at 25.86 pence on April 16 as against 25.85 pence the previous week and 15.76 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week was not quite so active as that of the previous week. The total sales reported for the week ending April 17 amounted to 52,371 bales, as compared with 71,040 bales the previous week and 69,001 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

It was reported that the goods market had no special feature, but that certain fabrics were selling at the highest levels yet reached.

On Thursday, April 15, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly report showing the consumption of cotton for March, 1920, together with certain other statistics. The figures showed that during the month of March American mills consumed 575,704 bales of all growths, but exclusive of linters, against 433,485 bales for the corresponding period last year and 571,202 bales in 1917–18. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from August 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, amounted to 4,235,499 bales, exclusive of linters, against 3,820,040 bales in 1918–19 and 4,399,576 bales in 1917–18.

The report of the Bureau of the Census showed that exports of American cotton from August 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, were 5,234,028 bales against 3,588,215 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19.

The carryover of American cotton on July 31, 1919, as shown by the report of the Bureau of the Census, was 4,286,785 bales. The preliminary final ginning report of the same Bureau showed that production for the 1919–20 crop was 11,329,755 bales. The combined figures for the carryover and ginnings of American cotton for 1919–20 would therefore indicate an available supply of American cotton for the current season of 15,482,062 bales. Deducting from this supply the consumption of American cotton in the United States and the exports prior to April 1, 1920, leaves a balance of American cotton on hand in the United States on April 1, 1920, of 6,255,485 bales.

Should the American consumption continue at the current rate for the last four months, April to July, inclusive, of the present season, and should exports for this period be only as large as they were during the corresponding period last year, there would be a probable carryover of about 2,300,000 bales of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1920. This estimate of carryover includes the quantity of cotton remaining in consuming establishments, in public storage, at compresses and elsewhere. The number of bales of cotton in consuming establishments on July 31, 1919, amounted to approximately 1,300,000 bales and may be equally large this year. Assuming that the amount of cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1920, will be the same as last year, it would leave about 1,000,000 bales in public storage, at compresses and elsewhere. It might be noted in this connection that in the preliminary report issued by the Bureau of the Census giving the total production for 1919–20, there were included 579,934 bales of "snaps" and "bollies." In estimating the probable carryover, no account is taken of linters, pickings, factors' samples, and the like, or cottons of foreign growth.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for April 17 and the commercial difference in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending April 17 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	425	350	350	300	450	450	360
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	400	275	275	250	350	350	288
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	350	200	200	200	250	250	223
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	100	150	150	115
Middling	**49.50**	**41.63**	**41.75**	**41.50**	**41.75**	**42.00**	**43.00**	**43.95**	**43.00**	**43.50**	**42.26**
	[1] Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	300	325	300	250	250	250	250	273
Low Middling	600	700	550	650	825	700	650	800	800	925	720
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	800	900	1,150	1,000	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,015
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,285
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	[3] 75	300	200	200	250	200	183
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	450	350	300	350	300	315
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	350	500	500	500	500	450	475
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	675	650	650	700	750	700	698
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	950	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,013
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	300	600	500	450	450	450	450
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	575	700	650	600	550	550	613
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	700	750	750	700	700	700	740
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	400	600	600	700	450	550	575
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	625	700	750	800	550	650	698
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	750	950	850	900	700	750	840
Sales for week, bales	3,060	2,012	2,163	242	8,732	10,000	1,941	3,345	9,454	11,422	[4]52,371

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is menat that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices Apr. 17, 1920, and the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
May	42.25	30.15	29.23	41.40	29.98	28.56
July	39.85	28.79	28.92	39.97	28.74	27.90
October	37.00	27.14	27.85	36.83	26.44	26.86
December	35.89	26.70	27.57	35.76	26.08	26.56

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 16.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,139,193	4,281,368
Port stocks	1,190,972	1,232,150
Interior receipts	6,298,636	5,372,619
Interior stocks	1,179,538	1,469,042
Into sight	10,375,977	9,163,767
Northern spinners' takings	2,353,458	1,595,006
Southern consumption	2,599,000	2,633,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,469,607	3,737,146

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending April 17 were 116,794 bales against 114,426 bales for the previous week and 35,702 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to April 16, 1920, amounted to 5,443,000 bales against 3,761,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,450,000 bales in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 16.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,772,000	1,713,000	1,917,000
France	498,000	584,000	484,000
Other countries	2,173,000	1,464,000	1,049,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on April 16, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	10
Strict Good Middling	4	193
Good Middling	47	1,349
Strict Middling	142	3,216
Middling	679	4,386
Strict Low Middling	2,082	3,276
Low Middling	632	3,179
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	26	228
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	83	269
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	5
Total	3,697	16,111

Long Staple Cotton.

A good demand is reported for extra staple cotton at New Orleans and a very good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:
- Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 inches $0.80
- Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 inches ..... .54
- Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches ..... .52
- Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches ..... .45
- Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches ..... .42½

(Continued on page 272.)

FOREIGN MARKETS

DOMINANT POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

[Continued from issue of Apr. 10, page 238.]

Possibilities of Increasing Supply of Cotton.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Table 4 (page 239) shows that of the importing countries the United Kingdom in normal times consumed practically 30 per cent of the available exportable surplus, and was the world's most important market for the raw product. Practically 80 per cent of the imports came from the United States.

Cotton manufacturing is one of the largest single industries in the United Kingdom. It has been estimated by representatives of the British industry that 600,000 persons are directly dependent upon it, with 10,000,000 indirectly affected, or, say, 25 per cent of the total population of Great Britain. Dependent entirely upon imports for raw materials for her greatest industry, it is evident that, facing a reduction in supplies, the United Kingdom will make serious efforts to become less dependent on countries outside the British Empire.

How great is the dependence of the British industry upon American cotton is shown by excerpts from a report of representatives of the Lancashire trade:

"The British cotton trade is very largely an export trade. It is estimated that four-fifths of the British production of cotton yarns and goods are for export. The cotton trade practically originated in Great Britain, and the history of its development in other countries may be described as a continuous effort to replace British-made cotton goods by domestic manufacture. Consequently it is very generally the case that Great Britain supplies the surplus for countries which partly manufacture for themselves. Wherever this is the case the difficulties which arise from any shortage in the supply of raw material are found to fall most seriously upon the country supplying this surplus. It has certainly been the case that in those seasons, when mills had to run short-time or to stop altogether in consequence of shortage of cotton, Lancashire has suffered more severely than either America or the Continent of Europe.

"In accordance with the laws of commerce, each country, as it develops its own manufacture of cotton, begins with the coarsest numbers, and what Lancashire is able to retain is generally the finer end of the trade.

"It follows from this that it is of vital importance to Lancashire, not merely to obtain increased supplies of cotton, but to get cotton suitable for the counts she spins. In normal times Great Britain requires for her own use (deducting raw cotton reexported) about 4,000,000 bales of 500 pounds, and of this some 3,200,000 bales, or 80 per cent, come from America, 600,000 bales, or 15 per cent, from Egypt, and 200,000, or 5 per cent, from elsewhere. There is at present no other country in the world which can give to Lancashire in any considerable quantity cotton of the right kind to replace the 3,200,000 bales she draws from America.

"Indian cotton is for the most part unsuitable for Lancashire mills, and Chinese cotton entirely so; Russia grows only for herself; and Egyptian cotton, on the other hand, is limited in quantity. Some small quantities of suitable cotton are already drawn from Brazil and other countries, but on the whole it is strictly true to say that the regular Lancashire trade depends to-day upon American cotton just as much as it did at the time of the Civil War."

Investigation Committees.—With a view to becoming less dependent upon foreign countries for raw cotton, as far back as 1902 the British Cotton Growing Association was formed. This association made a survey of the possibilities of increasing the supply within the British Empire, especially in Egypt and India. Following the recommendations of this and various other cotton associations the British Board of Trade appointed the Empire Cotton Growing Association in 1917 in order to widen the scope of the investigations. This Empire Committee, which consists of 21 members, includes representatives of India, Australia, South Africa, and Egypt, as well as of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the India Office, and the Board of Trade. There are also on the committee nominees of the British Cotton Growing Association, the Imperial Institute, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the principal associations of employers and employees in the industry. The report of this committee has recently been published; and this report has been drawn upon largely for the following survey of the prospects of growing cotton within the British Empire.

No Phenomenal Increase Expected.—Under the head "Future prospects" the committee concludes that "except in a few places, no phenomenal increase in the cotton supply can be looked for. Progress, though it may as a whole be great, will be gradual, and will depend on patient and perserving work in every suitable locality."

Consumption of Various Growths.—On a basis of 500-pound bales the prewar consumption of cotton of the growths given in Table 5 (page 239) within the empire have been as follows: Great Britain used annually some 700,000 to 800,000 bales of growths I, II, and III, from 3,200,000 to 3,300,000 bales of growths IV and V; Canadian mills took mostly growth IV. The large bulk of the cotton spun in Lancashire falls in that particular grade (growth IV) of which the smallest quantity is grown within the British Empire and of which the greatest amount comes from the United States (see Tables 5 and 6).

Egyptian Situation Disappointing.

That Egypt can not be depended upon to increase the cotton supply of the United Kingdom for many years is the consensus of opinion of the cotton committee. "Prospects in Egypt can not be regarded as entirely satisfactory," reads the report. From the time of the British occupation the Egyptian crop on the whole had developed more or less steadily until the crop failure of 1909, when only 1,000,000 bales were produced. Since then the tendency has been downward, the average production for the prewar period 1910–1914 being 1,468,200 bales. During the war there was a serious falling off, the average quantity produced being only 1,063,500 bales. Much of the decrease in 1918 was due to the restriction of the area sown to cotton in order to provide foodstuffs. The actual situation is best shown by the decrease in the exports (Table 7).

Table 6.—Imports of Raw Cotton Into Great Britain.

[Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight; 000's omitted.]

Season.	American.	Egyptian.	East Indian.	Total, all growths.
1909–10	2,427	563	218	3,208
1910–11	3,399	905	202	4,506
1911–12	4,305	885	85	5,275
1912–13	3,615	882	109	4,606
1913–14	3,507	855	211	4,573
1914–15	4,048	839	222	5,109
1915–16	2,698	836	123	3,657
1916–17	2,646	663	77	3,386
1917–18	2,276	726	169	3,171
1918–19	2,490	621	67	3,178

Statistics furnished by Manchester Cotton Association.

Irrigation Essential.—While Egypt embraces an area of over 350,000 square miles, only about 12,000 square miles can be cultivated. The climate is practically rainless, the fall varying from a maximum of about 8 inches at Alexandria to about 1 inch at Cairo; and as the Nile has not a single tributary in Egypt, cultivation is restricted within the narrow limits to which the waters of the river can be carried. This consists of a strip, about 554 miles in length, but sometimes not much more than a mile in width on either bank, stretching from Assuan to Cairo, and the small fan-shaped delta of the river from Caire to the Mediterranean. More than three-fourths of the total cotton crop and all of the best varieties are grown in the delta, of which the sides measure roughly 120 miles, while the coast line, which forms the base of the triangle, extends for about 70 miles along the Mediterranean. The cultivable area of the delta, however, is still further reduced by the large salt lakes near the coast, and at present comprises about 3,100,000 acres. Cultivation throughout the whole area is dependent on irrigation.

Under improved drainage system, irrigation, and water storage, the committee estimates that 700,000 additional bales may be produced. This gigantic undertaking would cost $175,000,000, and would require 15 or 20 years to complete. Upon the completion of the project the cultivated land in Lower Egypt may be used for cotton crops once or twice in a 3-year rotation; this is not possible in the most southern provinces.

The irrigation project known as the Delta Barrage was completed about 1890. This resulted in a greatly increased cotton acreage and production. In the following table are

Table 7.—Exports of Cotton from Egypt, Seasons 1912–13 to 1918–19.

[Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight.]

Destination.	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
United States	188,035	140,007	266,896	280,889	204,901	114,638	110,105
England	646,887	657,712	557,274	519,727	529,160	751,027	566,357
France	130,907	131,790	36,477	62,653	42,014	31,529	72,464
Germany	115,406	149,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	89,010	77,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	115,134	119,357	67,849	69,308	41,602	.....	.....
Switzerland	54,444	52,421	164,752	27,265	29,250	10,084	30,266
Italy	54,963	54,151	89,560	56,291	52,901	71,864	48,859
Japan	32,462	30,737	25,916	38,763	19,177	1,149	23,870
All others	42,593	44,592	42,864	29,995	20,240	27,435	17,635
Total	1,460,841	1,458,071	1,251,588	1,084,891	939,245	1,007,726	869,556

Statistics from Monthly Return of the Egyptian Cotton Crop, published by Ministries of Finance and Agriculture of Egypt.

given data showing the average annual acreage, production, and yield per acre for a 5-year period following the completion of the barrage and for the five years before the artificial conditions caused by the war began to disturb cotton growing in that region.

Comparison of average acreage and production of cotton for two periods.

Period.	Acreage.	Production (bales of 500 pounds).	Yield per acre (pounds).
1895–1899	1,128,000	1,170,000	523
1910–1914	1,767,000	1,468,000	416
Change..per cent..	+57	+25	−20

British-Egyptian Sudan.

For many years the Sudan, a region larger than Egypt, has been considered a land of promise for the production of cotton. However, two factors have prevented the development of cotton growing there: Lack of labor and lack of transportation facilities.

The northern part of the Sudan is rainless; the central portion has a rainfall of 4 to 8 inches; and the southern belt is subject to tropical precipitation of 32 to 48 inches. Only the northern and southern belts are adapted to the production of cotton, the former only with irrigation.

At present the largest production is around Tokar, not far from the Red Sea. Irrigation is feasible through the annual flood of the River Baraka. However, this flood can not be controlled, so that cotton can not be planted until it is seen what direction the flood will take. In 1910–11 a crop of 10,000 bales was produced here. At present the only means of transportation are by camel and small sailing vessels. A railroad from Tokar to the seaport Tuakin is projected.

The Gezira Plain, between the Blue and the White Niles, comprises a total area of 3,000,000 acres. It is here that extensive irrigation is contemplated, a loan of $15,000,000 having been authorized by the Government. Nevertheless, the completion of this project is so far distant that cotton growing there need not now be considered.

Transport and labor difficulties in the region of tropical rainfall nullify the prospects there.

Prospects in India.

According to official statistics of the Indian Government, the average cotton production for the years 1914–1918 amounted to 3,385,760 bales of short-stapled cotton. Half of the production is consumed in India and very little is used in the British industry. Unless India can produce a good long-staple cotton similar to American quality, therefore, that part of the empire must be eliminated from consideration.

After a thorough investigation the Indian Cotton Committee reported that only certain parts of Madras and Punjab appear to offer any chances of success for growing long-staple cotton. The committee reported that India can not for at least 10 years grow cotton of a staple longer than $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches in any large commercial quantity. Nevertheless, one important branch of the Lancashire trade, hosiery, can utilize cotton grown in Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad. These cottons are said to be of excellent color, strong and regular in staple, and range up to one inch in length. The difficulties to be surmounted are the low yield per acre of these higher grade cottons and the fact that the producer realizes but little more for the better than for the poorer grades. In improving the grades, many other difficulties would have to be overcome, such as the mixing of seed, and of the cotton at the gin and inefficient methods of marketing.

The Indian Cotton Committee reported that both Egyptian and American cottons can be successfully grown in the Province of Sind, provided the proposed irrigation project known as the Sakkur Barrage be feasible. However, this is looking a long way into the future.

Nigerian Cotton vs. Peanuts.

In Nigeria, a British dependency in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea, cotton has been cultivated for centuries. With the exception of India, Nigeria is regarded as the most promising field for increasing the empire's supply of long-stapled cotton. It is estimated that 25,000,000 acres might be available for growing cotton.

Long-staple cotton can be grown there, but very little progress has been made in increasing the supply, although the British Cotton Growing Association has been endeavoring since its organization in 1902 to develop the possibilities of the region.

Poor transport, a somewhat nomadic population, and the competition of peanuts have tended to retard development there. The peanut industry in Nigeria is flourishing and as the cultivation requires little attention, cotton meets a stiff competition. in 1908 Nigeria produced only 1,654 tons of peanuts; in 1918, 57,554 tons. According to British figures Nigeria's maximum production of cotton amounted to only 20,000 bales, and the production in 1918 was 4,880 bales.

Uganda.

Of all the new cotton growing areas in the British Empire, Uganda produces the greatest quantity of cotton; in 1914 the crop was approximately 35,000 bales. Labor, transport, and marketing problems, however, must be solved before any great increase can be expected. American varieties grow well.

Brazil Encourages Cotton Growing.

The war gave a great impetus to the production of cotton in Brazil. With a potential area of 30,000,000 acres suitable for cotton Brazil stands out as a possible competitor of the United States. But the pink bollworm must be reckoned with, as well as inland drouths. All the States encourage the growing of cotton, but the competition of coffee and other crops has kept the production down to about 300,000 bales.

The Brazilian commercial commission visited England last year for the purpose of making arrangements with the British cotton industry for a market for Sao Paulo cotton. The staple of Brazilian cotton averages about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Some lengths are as short as $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, while some kinds are as long as $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Brazil is developing her textile industry, and during the war built up a good market in Argentina and Uruguay for her cotton goods. With the encouragement of the Government the outlook for the industry is bright.

Peru Increasing Production.

The Peruvian Government has been devoting considerable attention to increasing the supply of cotton, which before the war amounted to about 100,000 bales. However, the area available is very limited.

Russia an Unknown Quantity.

Turkestan and Transcaucasia produce most of the Russian cotton. As there is scarcely any rainfall, irrigation is necessary Practically the entire crop is consumed in European Russia. American upland varieties are chiefly grown. Very little is known of the present status of the industry.

China and Chosen (Korea).

The cultivation of cotton is developing rapidly in China, replacing to a large extent the opium poppy. Statistics as to total production are unreliable; however, more nearly accurate data are available concerning the amount entering commercial channels, the estimate for 1917 being about 830,000 bales. Short-staple cotton of a poor quality is grown generally though a substantial improvement both as to quantity and quality is expected. The quantity now grown is less than 100,000 bales of a poor quality short-staple

Mesopotamia.

Great things are looked for in Asia Minor under irrigation. American cotton can be grown there, according to the British Cotton Committee, and in the distant future 1,000,000 acres in cotton may be a possibility.

Need for Larger World Supply.

The foregoing survey of the most promising regions for growing cotton shows that even with the necessity both of protecting a domestic industry and of supplying an increased world demand no large quantities of cotton with the qualities of the American product will be produced outside of the United States for many years. The development of cotton growing along scientific lines has been in progress for a number of years in different parts of the world; yet the production in foreign countries has done little more than hold its own.

The need for cotton with the characteristics of American has been uppermost in the minds of those investigating the situatiou; but so far as they could ascertain the total quantity produced in new regions within the last 18 years frequently has been equaled in a single county in the United States.

Even if considerable quantities of cotton with the characteristics of American could be produced in other parts of the world, it is reasonable to assume that the increased use of cotton goods will take care of the available supply.

COTTON PRICES AND MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 270).

Memphis:

Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$0.92
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	.54
Strict to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	.58
Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	.75
Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	.75
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	.70
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	.65
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	.40
Strict to Good Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches	1.00

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending April 17 aud are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 42 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	625	600
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,425	2,600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,550	4,000
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,200	4,600
$1\frac{5}{16}$ inches	.....	5,000
$1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	.....	5,800

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